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REQUIRED READING FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

AWHEEL IN GERMANY.*

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THE bicycle has taken such a firm hold upon the public, both at home and abroad, that a brief account of the present conditions of bicycling in Germany may prove of interest to lovers of the wheel and of value to those contemplating a bicycle tour through the "Fatherland." And the number of Americans touring Germany on bicycles is increasing at an astonishing rate. Old travelers have taken up the wheel with the belief that the bicycle is the ideal vehicle for foreign travel, in that it permits the tourist to stop at will, to study, sketch, or photograph the choice bits of scenery which are met so unexpectedly in all parts of the land and many of which are lost to those who travel by rail.

There are many cogent reasons for mak-

ing the tour of Germany on a bicycle, but the following should suffice for the cyclist: The roads are invariably good, some of them well-nigh perfect. The hotels, though often plain, are nearly always comfortable. The scenery, especially in the southern portion, is picturesque and the inhabitants

are almost always courteous to strangers. The expense of cycling in Germany need not be great, especially if one live as the Germans do, taking the light coffee breakfast quite early before starting, the lunch at about 11:30, and dinner at half past



EQUIPPED FOR THE START.

six or seven. For the last two meals, "take the goods the gods provide." Though sometimes plain, they are usually palatable and always well served.

Until recently bicycling was regarded by most Germans as a passing fad, the temporary pastime of a few eccentric people. To-

*The Notes on the Required Reading in THE CHAUTAUQUAN will be found following those on the books of the course, in the C. L. S. C. Department of the magazine.



AN EXAMPLE OF CONTINENTAL HIGHWAYS.

day, however, it is rapidly winning its way throughout the nation, and will soon be a well-nigh universal recreation. The reason of this sudden popularity of the wheel among a people so cautious in adopting new things is somewhat different from that which has made us a nation of cyclists. We have simply added bicycling to our many other out-of-door sports, bringing to the pastime that enthusiasm and energy which is peculiarly characteristic of our race. The Germans, however, have had but few sports outside of bowling, fencing, and the gymnastic exercises of the *Turnverein*.¹ Hence the delights of bicycling came to them almost as a new discovery. It is precisely what was needed to satisfy the universal demand for out-of-door exercise. The splendid roads, built for military purposes, offer the German bicyclist opportunities far beyond what we have in our country, and it is undoubtedly only a question of a few years when the largest portion of German "vacation travel" will be done awheel. To

be sure, the aristocracy and the wealthy classes may be loath to allow bicycling to encroach upon the time-honored sports of horsemanship and the chase; but for the great mass of the people those are forbidden pleasures, since maintaining horses is far more expensive abroad than with us, and hunting is permitted only to those who own game preserves, or lease them, usually at high prices.

One of the pleasantest features of bicycling in Germany is the almost universal kindness of other bicyclists to foreigners. As we meet these wheelmen speeding along the highway, seldom do they pass us without giving utterance to the familiar "All' Heil" or "Guten Tag."² If one comes to grief *en route* it is more than likely that the passing wheelmen will dismount and offer assistance. When questioned as to routes, hotels, and other details of travel, the ready helpfulness of most German bicyclists is indeed admirable. It is safe to say that if an American wheelman does not have a de-

lightful journey through the "Fatherland" it is his own fault.

Perhaps the most frequent question put to a wheelman on his return to the United States after a European tour is: "How many miles did you ride per day?" It may surprise some to learn that the average tourist, awheel in Europe, makes far shorter runs than the same man is accustomed to in our own country; and that, too, in lands where the excellence of the great national highways and the topography of the country offer every facility for long-distance wheeling. The intelligent wheelman finds such a succession of points of historic and scenic interest on every hand which he is reluctant to pass by without at least partial examination that the day is gone before he has covered more than a moderate distance. And the tourist is wise to go slowly, for if we Americans have one fault in traveling it is in attempting to cover too much country in a given time, returning to our own land with a jumble of confused impressions which we have not had time to arrange in the mind in an orderly manner. If one studies, even superficially, the country through which he wheels, he can be well



A FACE TO REMEMBER.

satisfied with an average of twenty-five or thirty miles daily. If, however, he is entirely familiar with the scenes traversed, and makes the tour primarily for the mere pleasure of wheeling, as we do in our parks, then it is surprising what runs can be made over the superb roads of Germany. Two of my friends, for example, who have wheeled over Europe nearly every summer for the last ten years, tell me that a year ago they averaged eighty miles a day for two months.

In all bicycling in Europe, perhaps the most vexatious question is that of puncturing the tires. It is the part of wisdom to take along at least one extra pair, for it is not always easy to secure a new tire to fit an American wheel. The cause for so many punctures is easily found. The German peasants wear either wooden or heavy leather shoes protected by short hobnails. These nails, or tacks, are constantly being left on the highways, to be picked up by the unfortunate wheelman. Especially is this true in the Rhine Valley. Indeed it seemed to us that a large part of the German nation must have been tramping up and down the



A FAIR FACE SEEN AS WE PASS.



A FAMILIAR ROADSIDE SCENE.

river, leaving behind so many nails that we picked up some of them nearly every day. There is a fortune awaiting the man who will furnish Europe with a really puncture-

less tire, and thus relieve the tourist of his one great anxiety in bicycling abroad.



A CONTINENTAL FRUIT SELLER.

In planning a bicycle tour the question at once arises, Shall one take his own wheel with him, or purchase one abroad? It is true that by securing a wheel in Europe one is always nearer the source of supplies, in case of accident, and also can much more readily secure tires that fit; but few Americans will be content to use

foreign machines, because of the excessive weight. Although Europeans have such fine roads, we know that they still persist in building all their vehicles in a ponderous style. Their carriages are nearly twice the weight of similar American conveyances, and unhappily the same rule has been applied to the bicycle. Wheels in Europe are seldom subjected to more than a fraction of the strain that our machines must sustain almost daily, yet nearly all the continental bicycles are cumbersome and heavy beyond all reason. A very few patterns, and, of course, the racing machines, are quite light, but one frequently sees wheels weighing fifty pounds or more, and only rarely any bicycle approaching the American machine in lightness and elegance. The old solid tire is still in use, and the cushion tire is quite frequently seen. Indeed there is considerable to be said in favor of the cushion tire, in a land having such smooth roadways, garnished with such astonishing quantities of tacks and nails. The American wheel is rapidly winning its way in Europe because of its lightness and

superior strength, weight for weight. A few years ago scarcely any of our wheels were found in Europe. To-day they are seen in nearly every important town. The number exported has increased manifold in the last five years.

Before leaving America the tourist should be sure to have his bicycle fitted with a good brake. In some portions of Germany the law explicitly states that "each bicycle must be provided with an easily managed brake, operating quickly and powerfully." No one can fully enjoy the beautiful coasts so often met with, especially in southern Germany, without feeling that he has a reliable brake. The only accident of any moment which happened to the party of American bicyclists shown in the accompanying cut (a party which, under my guidance, made a tour of about ninety days through England, France, Switzerland, and Germany) was to a young man who had no brake upon his wheel. He was an expert wheelman and relied upon using his foot as a brake, but he was severely thrown on a coast of several miles' length.



A CONTINENTAL FLOWER GIRL.

Every American who contemplates a bicycle tour of Germany should become a member of the German bicycle clubs, which



A PAUSE BY THE WAYSIDE.



ONE OF THE HOMES WE PASS AWHEEL.

correspond to the League of American Wheelmen in our own country and to the Cyclists' Touring Club of England. Membership in these organizations not only insures the foreigner exceptional courtesies from other members throughout the land, but also secures for him a very substantial rebate from schedule prices at the league hotels. A list of these hotels is furnished members, together with the reduction to which one is entitled as a league member.

There was a time when, at many hotels, the bicyclist was made to feel that he was most assuredly *persona non grata*.³ Now all that is changed. With the rapid increase in the number of bicyclists there has sprung up a keen competition among the Bonifaces⁴ to secure the lucrative patronage of the wheelmen, profitable not alone in supplying food for the ever hungry cyclist—and most bicyclists acquire phenomenal appetites—but still more in allaying the universal and astonishing thirst of those who journey awheel. Some wheelmen in Germany, as

with us, refrain from all beverages when riding, but the vast majority drink a great deal. As most Germans seldom partake of water, demanding either beer or wine, it



A MOTHERLY FACE THAT LOOKS OUT AT US.

is readily seen that the consumption of such liquids is enormous. When we remember that on the Continent the "corner saloon" is infrequent and that the sale of wine and beer is a part, and often the chief part, of the business of most restaurants and many hotels, we can comprehend why it is that there has taken place throughout Europe such a revulsion of feeling regarding the once unwelcome wheelman. To-day the bicyclist, with his insatiable thirst, is received with open arms by nearly all German landlords. It is sad, but true, that bicycling in any country vastly increases the demand for stimulants. It seems strange that, while the wheel has been unjustly blamed for many evils, no more prominence has been given to the fact that bicycling, as carried on by very many, is a distinct aid to the liquor-dealer and a real factor in the temperance question. Even a superficial glance at many of our own "Bicyclists' Rests" will verify this observation, while any one who has tried knows how difficult it is to secure good, cool water or fresh milk while wheeling over the splendid roads of Europe.

The introduction of the railway led to the gradual abolition of stage routes and the system of posting. The quaint old post-houses lost their prosperity and many of them ceased to exist altogether. But now comes the bicycle, reviving the whole posting system; and is it not more than probable that the wheel may rejuvenate these very same old wayside inns? To the American who prefers novelty to luxury, and is willing to forego many of his accustomed comforts for the sake of the insight he gets into the life and habits of the country people, the queer and cosy taverns of the German villages are a constant source of delight. In the Black Forest, in the picturesque valleys of the many streams tributary to the Rhine, as the Moselle, the Nahe, the Neckar, in Saxon Switzerland, in the Harz Mountains, in the Bavarian Alps, and, in fact, in almost any portion of Germany at all removed from the general current of travel, the tourist frequently meets with types of primitive men and women, interesting in themselves and

because of their quaint dress. One may travel a long while, however, without seeing any of these strange examples of local attire, for peasants, as a rule, no longer wear these costumes in daily life, but reserve them for state occasions and their many festivals.

A word of warning to prospective tourists may not be inopportune concerning some of the peculiar laws of the Fatherland. However arbitrary or strange the rule of the present emperor may appear to us, it is the part of wisdom to avoid giving expression to our opinions when among Germans. Germany is very far from being a land of the free, and freedom of speech, as we understand it, seems to be under the ban of the ever active police. They have a law making it a misdemeanor to criticize the emperor or his acts—a law so elastic that it can be evoked to cover almost any criticism of government and may be used at any time to land the indiscreet bicyclist behind the bars.

Nor would the intervention of our American representative at the locality be of much avail in such a case, for Germans are as quick as Americans to resent any outside interference with the operation of their laws. Even in free Switzerland I once saw an American bicyclist arrested and fined for jumping on a train in motion. It seems to an American amazing that the intelligent and highly educated Germans acquiesce in, and even heartily support, such stringent laws, but the people as a whole believe in just this sort of "strong" government. The Germans are, above all, conservative, and they do not have a free land such as ours, with popular government, because as a nation they do not want it. Perhaps they remember only too well the scores of petty and cruel despotisms into which their land was once divided, and prefer a single monarch, even though eccentric and autocratic. Many of the recent acts of their emperor have tried the remarkable patience of this law-abiding race almost beyond endurance.

To us the regulations affecting bicyclists in some portions of Germany are an-

noying, or ludicrous, as the case may be; but some of them are extremely sensible. In Berlin and some others of the large cities the wheel is still looked upon as a menace to public safety and comfort, and is excluded by law from many of the principal streets. All resident wheelmen must take out a license and carry their number conspicuously placarded on the wheel. The Germans are nothing if not thorough. Nothing is taken for granted. Hence, in some cities, Munich for example, the candidate for a license must go before a board of commissioners and prove that he can mount, ride, and dismount from his wheel to the satisfaction of the committee before he is given his number and allowed upon the streets. Every wheel, just as every other vehicle, must carry a light after dark. All riders must keep on the right side of the street. Wheelmen must not ride more than two abreast, and in some streets even that is forbidden and all must ride "Indian file." One rule we could well adopt and carry out. "Scorching" in or near any town is absolutely prohibited. So thoroughly is this law enforced that our familiar nuisance of the "scorcher" is practically unknown.

The roads in Germany are of admirable quality for three reasons: (1) They are built by the government and hence no village bunglers are allowed to waste the public funds in producing makeshift lanes, as with us. (2) The national highways are constructed by skilled engineers, according to the latest scientific principles, and have deep and solid foundations of stone. (3) Every mile is under constant supervision and defects are carefully repaired as soon as they are found. (4) The grades are gradual. If a hill or mountain is steep, the road, often cut out of the solid rock, preserves its even slant and ascends the elevation by a series of long zigzags which are often splendid specimens of engineering.

In Germany, as elsewhere, the enjoyment of the tourist is much in proportion to his knowledge of the language, geography, literature, and history of the country. Unless familiar with these it is wise to travel with those who thoroughly know the

country; for, in bicycling, the tourist is off the beaten track much of the time, and there is a great deal in knowing how to travel. Those who undertake a foreign tour for the first time naturally wish to profit by it to the utmost, to escape its annoyances as far as possible, and to enjoy it to the full from day to day. To do this one should put himself under the guidance of a person who not only has traveled and speaks the different languages, but who knows what to see and how to see it, has good executive ability, and last but not least knows the character of the country accurately enough to determine the points at which it is wise to utilize the trains to reach the highest land, thus interspersing the cycling with a series of glorious coasts and long down-grade runs.

Regarding routes to be taken through Germany, that is largely a matter of personal taste, and depends much upon the length of time at one's disposition and the chief objects of the tour. Any one competent to travel alone, or to conduct a party, can make up a most inviting route that will include the chief scenic features of the country, filling in charming side-excursions as weather and opportunity permit. One should by all means include the tour of the Rhine Valley. If one has abundant time, excursions into some of the side valleys will well repay the extra cost. If possible one should wheel through some of the picturesque valleys of the Harz Mountains. Beautiful scenery and superb roads will be found through the Black Forest and in Saxon Switzerland, while a tour of the Bavarian Mountains will compensate for the extra effort of hill work. And it is a mistake to always wheel in level countries. The different sets of muscles brought into play in a rolling country and the splendid coasts so often enjoyed make wheeling in the mountains far less wearisome than some persons suppose it to be. If one has the requisite time, a run down the "Beautiful Blue Danube" and through the *Salzkammergut*⁵ region of Austria will open up scenery scarcely to be surpassed even in Switzerland.

LUTHER'S INFLUENCE ON LITERATURE.

BY PROFESSOR DANA CARLETON MUNRO, A. M.

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IN order to understand what Luther's influence was, it is necessary to enter into some general considerations. If we should treat of his activity alone, apart from the general trend of the Reformation, or if we should look only at what he accomplished, without taking into account the difficulties under which he labored, we would do injustice to his services. In fact, this brief paper must be largely a consideration of the work of the Reformation in this respect. But, as Luther is the central figure and dominating influence in the Saxon Reformation, it is not unfair to assign to him the chief responsibility for the results accomplished.

"The Reformation . . . was not, primarily, a theological, a religious, an ecclesiastical movement at all. It was part of a general awakening of the human intellect, which had already begun in the fourteenth century and which the revival of classical learning and the invention of the art of printing urged on with accelerating rapidity in the fifteenth. It was the life of the Renaissance infused into religion, under the influence of men of the grave and earnest Teutonic race." These men, and foremost among them Luther, sought to break the fetters which had been placed upon the human intellect by the hands of authority and tradition. They desired freedom to judge the facts and opinions amid which they lived. They were determined to examine the phenomena of nature, not in a spirit of rebellion against religion, as had been done so often in the past, but devoutly and with the single purpose of attaining the truth. Leaving aside the accretions of centuries, they returned to what they considered the sources of true religion, the Old and the New Testaments, and were determined to make these the foundations for all their work. On these they would build a

new system into which all the facts, as they interpreted them, would fit and which would, wholly divorced from the authority and traditions of the Middle Ages, correspond to their two criteria, the authority of the Scriptures and of human reason. These statements, although they must be modified later, express truly their general attitude.

It is evident that these men would have little interest in the so-called "pagan Renaissance." They were seeking something which they considered vastly more important. Luther speaks of the teaching of Greek as a "childish lecture" and urges Melancthon to devote himself wholly to the Holy Scriptures. Literature, as an art, could awaken no sympathetic chord in the breast of a German reformer. The light Italian nature might find pleasure in the refinements of language and the beauties of style; the earnest German sought only the substance.

Luther was the central figure in the movement. "A peasant and the son of a peasant," as he was proud to state, he was one of the people and carried them with him. A scholar and the associate of the leading scholars of the age, he brought to the service of the cause the force of his intellectual ability. As an orator he convinced his hearers; a man without fear, he braved the threats of diets and emperor. But, above all, the strength of the whole movement in Germany was its religious motive, and this Luther fostered as could no other man.

It was not merely that he was himself intensely religious and that he devoted his life to the cause; it was due far more to the fact that he supplied for his countrymen the material on which to build and maintain their faith. His German Bible penetrated to every village, almost to every household. It was expressed in homely language and

became a possession of the people. It is wholly impossible to estimate its influence. It was in the vernacular, so that it was possible for all to understand it; by the agency of the printing-press it was made extremely cheap. In many households it was the one book which the family possessed. To most of its readers and hearers it had been practically unknown. In addition to supplying their religious needs, it opened to them all its wealth of story and poetry and imagery. A nation was being educated from the Bible.

Luther's hymns, which were written directly for the common people, were sung everywhere and some of them have been for nearly five hundred years the familiar property of all German-speaking nations. We need only mention "*Ein' feste Burg*"¹ to show how great their influence has been and what a power for good Luther set in motion. Again in his prayers and catechisms, by the deliberate use of popular phrases and proverbs, he reached the hearts of his countrymen and taught them to pray and to believe.

If Luther had contributed nothing else, his service to literature would have been great because by his Bible and other writings he furnished a literary standard and the language which has become the literary tongue of the German people. Scholars in his day wrote many different forms of German; to-day all scholars use Luther's German. Döllinger, "a lifelong opponent of Protestantism," said of Luther:

He has given to his people more than any other man in Christian ages has ever given to a people: language, manual for popular instruction, Bible, hymns of worship. . . . Even those Germans who abhorred him as the powerful heretic and seducer of the nation cannot escape; they must discourse with his words, they must think with his thoughts.

To have shaped one of the chief literary tongues of mankind would be glory enough for a less able man, but it is only one of the lesser jewels in Luther's crown.

To understand his influence in other respects we must consider his attitude on leading questions of the Reformation. We have already spoken of the rejection of authority and tradition and of the exaltation of the Bible.

But the movement did not stop here. Luther proclaimed that the Bible was easy to understand. He rejected the medieval notion that the Scriptures had three or four senses, of which the literal was the least important, so that only students profoundly versed in the art of extracting the hidden allegorical meaning could explain what the Bible actually taught. "The Holy Ghost," he said, "is by far the most simple writer and speaker that is in heaven or on earth; therefore his words can have no more than one most simple sense, which we call the scriptural or literal meaning." By this he proclaimed the principle that each one was to study the Bible and ascertain its meaning for himself.

Luther went still further. Although he maintained the essential unity of the Bible and upheld its authority, he proceeded to apply his own tests. He considered the parts of varying worth. The Old Testament was to be interpreted by the gospels, and of the latter the fourth was the most important. "John's gospel," he says, "St. Paul's epistles, especially that to the Romans, and St. Peter's first epistle are the right kernel and marrow of all books." And he adds: "Therefore is St. James' epistle, in comparison with these, a mere letter of straw, for it has nothing evangelical about it."

In his "*Table-Talk*" he compared the form of the book of Job to that of the comedies of Terence; he wished that the book of Esther did not exist; he said the story of Jonah was "more lying and more absurd than any fable of the poets"; adding, "If it did not stand in the Bible I should laugh at it as a lie." Luther criticized reverently and never intended that others should use the same freedom that he did. But of this later; it is sufficient for our purpose now to indicate how fully he had opened the way for modern thought. This is the chief influence exerted by Luther on literary activity in general. The most progressive modern scientific thought is only following the lines laid down by him. For, if one is to use his reason in estimating the value of the most sacred subjects, obviously he is to try and estimate all things else by the standard of

his own judgment. By the impulse which he had given to the current, Luther had made it impossible for himself or any one else to dam up the waters. "When thought is once encouraged to activity, who shall prescribe limits?"

Literature is used in the title of this article, as our readers will have noted, not as a narrow technical term, but in a broad generic sense. Since we have adopted the latter meaning there is another side to Luther's influence which must not be neglected, and this is his aid to education. In his "Address to the Councilmen of All the Towns of Germany," in 1524, he told much of the character of the schools in the past and outlined what he wished to have done in the future. He said:

I do not ask for the establishment of such schools as we have had hitherto, where our young men have spent twenty or thirty years over Donatus² or Alexander, and yet have not learned anything at all. We have now another world and things are done after a different pattern.

And again:

Alas! How often do I lament my own case, in that I read so few of the poets and historians when I was young, and that there was no one to direct me to them. But, in their place, I was compelled to flounder in all manner of vain philosophies and scholastic trash, true Serbonian bogs³ of the devil, and with much cost and care, and vast detriment beside, so that I have had enough to do ever since in undoing the harm they did me.

In the last passage it is interesting to note his commendation of "the poets and historians," that is, the pagan classics, which were still regarded as unclean by the rigid ecclesiastics. Luther was thoroughly liberal in his ideas about education, as expressed in this address. He wished the languages, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, to be the main subjects of study because of their importance for the understanding of the Holy Scriptures, but he included in his plan every branch of learning. He urged the establishment of libraries of "sterling books," books commended by learned men, and says:

In the first place, the Holy Scriptures should be there, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and German; also in all other languages in which they might be contained. Next, I would have those books which are useful in learning the languages; as, for example,

the poets and orators, and that without asking whether they are pagan or Christian, Greek or Latin. For from all such are we to learn grammar and style. Next, there should be books pertaining to the liberal arts, and likewise treatises on all the other arts, and on the sciences. And lastly, books on jurisprudence and medicine; though here, too, a wary choice is to be exercised. But foremost of all should be chronicles and histories, in whatever languages we could procure them; for these are of singular usefulness, to instruct us in the course of the world and in the art of government; and in these, too, we may see the manifestations of God's wonderful works.

It would be easy to multiply examples, but these passages illustrate the liberalizing tendencies which Luther brought into education and show how much the future of literature was indebted to him.

When Luther held such opinions, why was it that the immediate results were so meager? Why was it that Erasmus⁴ complained, "Wherever Lutheranism reigns, there good letters perish"? It was due partly to the fact that Luther's practice lagged behind his theory. He claimed the utmost freedom of interpretation for himself, he was unwilling to grant it to others. He used his own reason to the fullest extent, he refused to allow others to do the same. He had many cruel things to say of human reason, and frequently placed it in opposition to faith, as something to be despised by a Christian. The liberty of thought and speech, the very corner-stone of the Reformation, which he claimed for himself, he was unwilling to allow to others. As his actions dictated the intellectual conditions of the time, the ground was not favorable to pure literary activity, which needed freer conditions.

But there was another reason for the decline in letters, and this was mentioned at the beginning of this paper. All the interests of the reformers were centered in religion. Philological studies were neglected. Even Melancthon referred to this neglect with sorrow. All the attention was devoted to developing a dogmatic theology. The Aristotelian dialectics were again pressed into the service. The result was a system which was not very dissimilar to the old medieval scholasticism. The Bible, as the

reformers interpreted it, was the basis of this system and from it they attempted to find authority for all their beliefs. Melancthon was even more influential in this than Luther. The "*Loci Communes*" of the former became the symbolic commentary of the new faith. This work increased rapidly in bulk and finally included quotations from the fathers and the schoolmen, in order to prove the truth of the new doctrines. Next to Luther's productions the "*Loci Communes*" was the chief literary product of the reformers and it is indicative of the character of almost all their work. When we look only at the immediate results of their labors it is difficult to deny the charge that they "crushed out the life of the church."

One result of their exclusive devotion to dogmatic theology was an almost entire lack of toleration. The rupture between Luther and Zwingli on non-essential matters was one of the saddest episodes of the period. But this was only one of the instances. Men who differed from Luther, Calvin, or Zwingli were as remorselessly persecuted as heretics had been in the past. Each reformer distrusted all who differed from his own interpretation of facts and of the Bible. Each felt that it was a life-and-death struggle and wished to present a united front to the enemy. From this desire arose restrictions on literary activity which amounted to practically a "censorship of the press." The attempts to fix the lines along which freedom of thought should move restricted all freedom.

For these reasons literature declined in Germany under the influence of the Reformation. Yet we think that we should be unjust if we did not assign as the main reason for its decline the absorption of the best minds in theological matters, rather than any measures of repression adopted by the reformers. Even in the universities, which have been generally the theaters of revolt against illiberal measures, the students devoted most of their time to theological studies. Erasmus complained that it was easier to find lecturers on the liberal arts than students to listen to them.

We believe that this argument will be strengthened by a glance at the state of literature in other countries. The lack of freedom in Germany was not as entire as in Catholic Spain at the same epoch. Yet the golden age of Spanish literature dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. Cervantes, Calderon, Lope de Vega¹ flourished under conditions as restrictive to intellectual productions as those in Germany at the same epoch. In fact, although intellectual freedom was probably not greater elsewhere in Europe, with the single exception of the England of Shakespeare, than in Germany, in almost every other country we find a literature far in advance of that in Germany. It is especially instructive to note that the leadership in the humanistic movement passes from Italy to Holland and France. When we observe all of these facts we believe that the engrossment of the best intellects in other interests is the main cause for the condition of letters in Germany at that period.

Thus far we have been treating for the most part of the immediate results of Luther's influence on literature. When we turn to the more remote results the interest increases. In the fulness of time the devotion to dogmatic theology diminished. Men began to turn back to the liberal studies which had been so influential in bringing about the Reformation. When the interest in these studies revived, Germany was in several respects most favorably situated for a large measure of freedom of thought and for a rapid and brilliant development in literature.

In the first place the country was divided into so many separate political and religious units that no policy was general throughout the land. There were always havens of refuge to which a man persecuted for his opinions could flee. But even more influential was the fact that in a large part of Germany Luther's name and utterances were idolized. Now it was easy, as we have already indicated, to urge the authority of his writings for every liberal movement that arose, and finally the education which he had fostered slowly but unmistakably did its

work in liberalizing the minds of his people.

The result was that while Germany was still hopelessly divided politically, and at times crushed under the iron heel of despotism, she became the intellectual leader of Europe. We think that we can, without exaggeration, refer this result to Luther's in-

fluence more than to any other one factor.

The Germans have idolized his memory, they have spoken his language, they have thought his thoughts, and they have borrowed from his writings, in each generation, the most liberal ideas which they were able to grasp.

THE BUILDING OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

BY HAMBLETON SEARS.

FRANCIS II. of Austria, the last of the emperors of the "Holy Roman Empire," resigned his office in 1806 and thus gave the death-blow to that medieval union of independent principalities in Central Europe which had endured since the days of Charlemagne. In 1815, therefore, when after the fall of Bonaparte the diplomats came together in Vienna to rearrange the map of Europe, no one proposed a return to this antiquated system. A closer union was wanted. Germany must be reunited, and consequently after the diplomats had secured what they could for the governments they represented they tried to settle upon some plan for the government of what was left unattached.

This territory was composed of the small principalities which lay north of the Italian provinces and south of the German Ocean. None of them rated as great powers, yet all were independent. The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory settlement lay in the fact that each principality possessed its own traditions of government, its own civil and military codes, handed down through centuries, and each objected strenuously to any plan of absorption on the part of the two Central European powers, Austria and Prussia, though all wished to unite with them in order to secure their assistance in time of need. Furthermore, the French Revolution and all the questions of modern life to which it gave prominence had had their effect in Germany, as elsewhere in Europe. The liberal spirit of progressive men demanded a united German Fatherland; and beneath the material views of the kings,

princes, electors, and grand dukes there lay a patriotic enthusiasm among the people for a united country, both forces urging people and aristocracy toward some form of union that should be stronger than the old empire.

The Congress of Vienna finally succeeded, therefore, in forming the German Confederation, which included Prussia and Austria, with all the principalities, and gave Denmark and the Netherlands a voting membership. The following year the German Diet met at Frankfort as the representative assembly of the governments of the Confederation. This German *Bund*, or Confederation, was thus the first stone laid in the foundation of the present German Empire.

Had it not been so weak an affair the difficulties of half a century might have been avoided. But from its very nature it is evident now, as it was then, that nothing of lasting value could come of it. The whole question of its success or failure hinged upon the settlement of what was to be the power to enforce its decrees. It was not a union of peoples. There was no representative quality in it so far as the inhabitants of the thirty-nine states which composed it were concerned. It was a union of the rulers of these states, and when a decision was reached by a vote of the Diet the duty of carrying it out lay with the sovereigns, and its efficacy depended on their willingness to support their representatives. Nothing could absolutely bind a member.

Austria and Prussia, having even then so much stronger armies than any of the other members, held the balance of power in their own hands and the rivalry between

them gradually created two distinct parties in the Confederation. Austria wished to secure control of the Confederation, as she had of Hungary and the other Danubian provinces, and to dictate a policy of monarchical government for the whole country. Prussia, on the other hand, wished to found a strong union of the members of the Confederation with herself at the head, excluding Austria altogether. Those favoring these two views became known as members of the Great German and the Small German parties, and they opposed one another from 1816 until the final exclusion of Austria from the Confederation in 1866, at the close of the Austrian War.

The idea of government changed materially during these fifty years, and in an indirect way the development of the part that the people should play in their own government assisted the conception of a representative monarchy, to the disadvantage of the monarchy pure and simple. Its beginnings appeared even at the Vienna Congress, and from 1816 to 1820 the people of the different German principalities struggled successfully to secure for themselves some form of representative government. In Saxe-Weimar, Charles Augustus, the grand duke, accorded his people a constitution in 1816. One was promised in Prussia but not granted. Bavaria secured one two years later, and the conception of representative government began to spread. The times were not ready for it, however. The success of the people in obtaining constitutions led them to fanaticism. Acts of vandalism occurred from time to time, and on the murder of the Russian agent Kotzebue for his writings and speeches against free thought in Germany a universal reaction set in.

Some time before, the czar Alexander of Russia had persuaded the king of Prussia and the emperor of Austria to form an alliance with him for the protection and furtherance of the Christian religion and the maintenance of peace in Europe. This "Holy Alliance," as it was called, became the means by which Metternich could extend his conservative ideas through Central Europe and put down all movements toward individual

free thought and liberal education. In 1819, after the death of Kotzebue, he called a meeting at Carlsbad and persuaded the potentates to undertake a general suppression of the new movement which was spreading throughout Germany. The press was forthwith put under censorship in the different duchies and kingdoms. Universities were brought under state control and a force of secret police was organized to bring to light and destroy intrigues, societies, and organizations tending toward the development of liberalism and representative government; but the spirit of free thought went on fermenting more than ever under this oppression, until finally in 1830 it broke forth again, set on fire by the July revolution in Paris.

The modern idea that any man has a right to think as he chooses, and to express his mind, the modern conception of government in which the people have some share of the responsibility, could not be kept down for long. When it did burst forth it ran riot again and furnished further excuse for more summary measures on the part of those who agreed with Metternich in his belief that the only way to govern was to allow the people to learn nothing. Riots consequently occurred again in 1830 throughout the country. Brunswick, Hesse, Saxony, and Hanover, all were scenes of bloodshed resulting in the granting of constitutions. Outbreaks occurred in 1832 in Hambach, Bavaria, and in Frankfort, but the South German governments, which as a rule approached more nearly to the constitutional monarchies, were less affected.

Again the enthusiasts went too far and furnished excuse for the reactionary policy that followed. Yet the ferment became ever stronger and the consciousness grew in each man's mind that some other form of government was necessary, that the times had outstripped old systems, and that new difficulties demanded new treatment. With the revolution in Paris in 1848 another progressive movement spread over Central Europe. This time Vienna fell into the hands of the mob and Metternich was forced to fly, never to return to power again. The people of

Berlin followed the example of those of Vienna. A general demand for a more representative government was made and thus elections were finally held all through the country for a National Assembly which met at Frankfort in that year. This was to unite the Fatherland at last, for the representatives were chosen by the people rather than the government. It numbered over five hundred strong and elected John, archduke of Austria, administrator. But the same difficulty arose at the start. Who was to carry out the Assembly's decrees? It possessed no more power with which to enforce its decrees than had the Diet, and one was as susceptible to the Austrian influence as the other. This Assembly might vote what it chose; it could carry out nothing. Hence when revolutions arose it voted them down, but nothing else could be done; and again Austria and Prussia were the only members possessing the power to carry out its vote and preserve order.

One thing, however, had been accomplished. A general conviction began to spread that it must be a federal state and not a federation of states that should unite the German people into the Fatherland; but it was twenty years before this became a possibility, and only then because a sufficiently strong and vigorous head for the federal estate appeared.

The growth of Prussia from 1850 to 1864 is the key-note in this development of the real head of the empire. By 1849 the Prussian government had promulgated a constitution and the standing of Prussia in the Confederation improved materially on account of this. Reaction having again set in with the demand on the part of Austria for a renewal of the Diet, Prussia opposed the movement with more vigor than heretofore. The king went so far as to form a union of the kings of Saxony and Hanover with himself to draw up the beginnings of the federal state. Austria held aloof from this conference and demanded the reorganization of the Diet. Several meetings took place, but nothing came of them. Prussia, with her Union of Princes, opposed Austria with her plans for the Diet, the South German states

siding with the latter and some of the North German with the former. Czar Nicholas gladly acted as arbiter and gave his influence on the side of Austria. The Diet was, therefore, reopened in August, 1850, Prussia declining to join, and hostilities soon broke out when Prussia opposed the action of the new Diet in forcing its decrees in the North German principalities. Here again, however, Frederick William IV. let an opportunity go, and at Olmütz, in November, he gave up his plan of the federal state and rejoined the Diet, which was reestablished in 1851.

At this point the German principalities were practically where they had been in 1815. The situation needed a powerful force with a great mind directing it to make a settlement of the case by force, and these two came in Prussia, the immediate opportunity for action being furnished by a comparatively unimportant matter.

The Schleswig-Holstein question is to-day of no great moment and it is interesting in this connection only because it served as the direct cause for the final disagreement between Austria and Prussia. Schleswig and Holstein were two duchies lying south of Denmark and governed by an hereditary duke who was the king of Denmark. In Denmark the succession, in case there was no male descendant, might pass through the female line. In Schleswig and Holstein the succession could be by males alone. When King Frederick VII. of Denmark, who was also duke of Schleswig and Holstein, should die no direct male heirs would succeed him, and hence the Danish crown would go, as it did, in fact, to Christian IX., through the female line. Schleswig and Holstein must in that case be separated from Denmark and pass to the duke of Augustenberg, the next male heir. The Danish government, of course, wished to retain the two duchies, but they themselves preferred to remain in the German Confederation rather than become absorbed in Denmark. The future duke seemed to be amenable to that party which would pay him the highest price.

Such was the excitement in Germany at the time that the probable loss of the two

duchies seemed a most important calamity, and the Diet, therefore, commissioned its forces to occupy them and preserve them for the Confederation. Meantime Augustenberg sold out to Denmark, and the result was the war between the Confederation and the Danes in 1864, on the death of Frederick VII., in which the Danish forces were defeated and the duchies won over to the Confederation. This was conducted by Prussia and Austria and at its close they were entrusted with the government of the two new members, each having equal authority in both, but Austria was to conduct the government of Holstein while Prussia did the same for Schleswig.

In the meantime a great change had taken place in Prussia. William I. became king in 1861, on the death of his brother. He was a practical, common-sense man of great executive ability and extraordinary genius in choosing his ministers and representatives. He chose three men for his aides in different fields of work, men who have shown themselves to be among the most remarkable that Europe has produced in the nineteenth century. Von Bismarck-Schönhausen became minister-president of Prussia in October, 1862; Von Moltke was made field-marshal of the army and Von Roon became the head of the War Department.

Bismarck, the most important and powerful of the three, was then forty-seven years old. He had seen all the struggles of the last twenty-five years. He had been as delegate to the National Assembly at Frankfurt and had been closely connected with the Schleswig-Holstein troubles. He had represented Prussia at St. Petersburg and at Paris, and he knew Napoleon and the czar. It was he more than any other who realized that theory and ideals amounted to nothing in the German situation at that time, and that the one thing which could and would unite Germany and at the same time aggrandize Prussia was a strong Prussian army which should first defeat Austria and then force Germany into one united state. He never kept this a secret. He said in so many words that the "great

questions must be decided not by speeches and resolutions, but by blood and iron," and he maintained this to the end. When later he also filled the office of minister of foreign affairs, he adopted the same frankness in his dealings with other courts.

It was at this point that trouble arose between Austria and Prussia in Schleswig and Holstein. Austria finally permitted the stadtholder to convene the Estates in Holstein, which Prussia declared contrary to the articles of joint occupation. Upon this Austria moved in the Diet that the Confederation's troops, exclusive of Prussia, be mobilized to discipline Prussia for interfering with her government in Holstein. Prussia thereupon took up the gauntlet for the first time and seceded from the German Confederation, proposing at the same time to each of the governments a plan for forming a federal state with herself at the head. Bismarck, who since 1862 had been binding more and more closely the friendship of Italy with his own government by commercial treaties, now closed an alliance with the Italian government by which Italy was to assist Prussia on Austria's southern frontier, in return for which Venetia was to be turned over to her in case of victory. Napoleon III., who had come out of great success in the Italian campaign, wished for nothing better than to see the two strongest German powers destroy one another. He was in the main disposed, therefore, to remain neutral, waiting to see which should win, but as he did not doubt that Austria would come out ahead he was on the Austrian side.

The extraordinary quickness with which the war was conducted by Prussia is one of the remarkable features of modern military history. On the 14th of June, Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse voted against Prussia in the Diet. On the next day each received Prussia's ultimatum requiring it to disband and remain neutral. All three refused on the same day and on the 16th portions of the Prussian army invaded the territory of the three countries. On the 29th of June the Hanoverian army surrendered to Prussia and on the 3d of July the Prus-

sian army defeated the Austrian forces at Sadowa in a battle that completely routed the Austrians. Within a few days the Prussian troops were in sight of Vienna and on July 22 a truce was signed. The peace of Prague confirmed the preliminaries according to which Austria recognized the dissolution of the Diet and went out of the German Confederation for good and all and Venetia was ceded to Italy. Prussia at once proposed and carried through the North German Confederation, which included all the territory north of the river Main. The South German principalities, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt entered into an alliance with the Confederation, but Napoleon, surprised at Prussia's power, did his best to keep Germany separated and had much to do with preventing Prussia from forcing them into the new Confederation and limiting her power to the country north of the Main.

From this time forth the French emperor realized that Prussia, and not Austria, was the power in Central Europe which would check France's growth, if any one did. Gradually from 1866 to 1870 it became more and more evident that Prussia and France must decide the question on the battle-field. Napoleon was constantly endeavoring to neutralize and minimize the growing power of Prussia. His own throne was unsafe and he felt the necessity of making some additions of territory or of winning new victories for his country in order to strengthen himself as he had in the Italian campaign. Bismarck on his side realized even before 1866 that a French war must come, for at that time he said to Benedetti, Napoleon's ambassador, that Prussia would fight rather than be dictated to by France. Moltke in 1869 submitted to the king a most minutely prepared plan of a campaign against the French, and for the four intervening years after the Austrian War the troops were drilled and increased in number with this one object in view. It now became evident to many others besides Bismarck that Prussia could only become a great power in Europe and the Germans be united in a federal state when the king of

Prussia had fought and defeated his rivals in France and Austria. Month by month and year by year the actual declaration of war drew nearer. Prussia annexed both Schleswig and Holstein in 1867. The next year she opened the first customs parliament, which put another block in the building of the federal state, and she held out inducements to the South German kingdoms to unite with her in a commercial union.

At last Prussia reached the point where she found it necessary to accept the challenge to war again, though the actual causes of hostility were comparatively insignificant. Napoleon in his search for more territory hit upon Luxemburg, which was a strong fortress so situated as to become, in the hands of the French, a constant menace to Prussia's growth. He proposed to the Belgian government to buy Luxemburg, and might have succeeded in the preliminary arrangements, although Prussia maintained a garrison in the fortress, had not the Belgian government reported the secret negotiations to the Berlin authorities. The result was that the Prussian government called together the parties who had signed the treaty of 1839, dividing Luxemburg between Belgium and Holland and allowing her to keep up the garrison in the fortress, and they decided to destroy the fortifications and make Luxemburg a neutral state whose neutrality they guaranteed.

This effectually checked Napoleon's plans, besides humiliating him beyond measure. War appeared inevitable for a short time, but was not finally declared until the question of the Spanish succession arose. The Spanish government in search for a king finally chose Prince Leopold Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. He was a relative of the king of Prussia and Napoleon felt that it was an insult to France that the crown of Charles V. should go to that house. He demanded that the Prussian court prevent this, but the demand was peremptorily refused, and almost immediately France declared war. At the last Napoleon himself was in doubt as to the wisdom of this campaign, but the empress, who hated Protestant Prussia, and the duke of Gra-

mont, the minister of war, both urged him on, and the declaration was finally made on July 19, 1870. Moltke, who had been ready for war for nearly two years, mobilized his enormous army upon the Rhine frontier with incredible swiftness, thus forcing the fighting into French territory at the start, and battle after battle went to the Prussians, until Paris was captured in January, 1871. The final accomplishment of the German Empire was made in the palace of Versailles, near Paris, on the first of that month, when the representatives of all the German principalities south and north of the Main joined Bismarck in offering King William I. the crown of emperor.

Much work still remained before the German Empire could really become a nation, and that work is still going on. But the uniting of the different independent principalities under one head was here accomplished. Since then the work of leaving each petty prince or king his own form of government, so far as is compatible with his allegiance to the emperor, and constantly knitting the federal state more closely has been taking place. Germany to-day, while one state, with its one system of moneys, weights, measures, and posts, its one diplo-

matic corps and one constitution, is still far from being the unit which the United States is, for example. There are exceptions in the empire to the letter of the constitution. Some parts of the empire are more independent of the imperial authority than are others. Germany is in fact more a unification of independent states under one federal government, and the United States is a federal government divided into states for local government.

The parties which arose almost immediately in the imperial parliament at Berlin were drawn on the old lines, the South Germans forming an anti-Prussian party with the Catholics, who are largely in the South, opposing the Protestants of the North. Nevertheless Germany is to-day a strongly centralized empire which holds an enormous influence in the European balance of power, and no one of the once independent states would now voluntarily sever its connection with the imperial government to become autonomous again. Austria since 1866 has had no hand in Central European politics other than as a foreign power, and her troubles in Hungary and on the Danube, together with her unprogressive methods, have caused her to drop behind Prussia.

SUNDAY READINGS.

SELECTED BY BISHOP VINCENT.

THE BOUNDLESS PRAYER OF FAITH.

If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

—*John xv. 7.*

[October 3.]

AT one of our military posts on the frontier an old Indian was often found, hungry and in rags and tatters, begging of the soldiers a little to keep soul and body together. And they were used to his approaches, for he had come year after year in that misery. At length one felt moved to inquire what it was that hung from an old ribbon about the Indian's neck. A locket was suspended there, and when he opened the locket there fell out a bit of

parchment; that parchment was a Revolutionary pension bearing the signature of George Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American army, which entitled him to a comfortable competence during all the remainder of his days. And he had not known it!

Here is a promise for Christian people to-day: if ye abide in him, and his words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you. It is a draft on the Bank of the Kingdom, signed by the king himself, with the amount left in blank for us to fill out, and absolutely no limitations or conditions affixed to it. And we never have begun to use it! If we had we

should not be going about mourning, "Oh, my leanness! my leanness!" God intends us to be strong and enriched by his grace, with enough of everything that is needful in order to the satisfaction of our souls to the very uttermost. "Ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you."

But, mark you, that promise was given only to such as believed in Christ. It was addressed to them in that marvelous discourse in the upper room. Not that an unbeliever cannot pray. He cannot say, "My Father," for "he that hath not the Son hath not the Father"; he cannot say, "For Jesus' sake," for he has never accepted him of whom it is written, "He ever liveth to make intercession for us." But there is one prayer that every man may make—and for his life let him make it!—the prayer of the publican, who beat upon his breast as he stood afar off, with fallen eyes, crying, "O God, be merciful to me, a sinner"; and God, out of his infinite grace, will hear him.

[October 10.]

THIS promise was uttered in connection with the parable of the vine and the branches: "He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing"; and, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you." "If ye abide in me"—that is the inner life; "If my words abide in you"—that is the outer life. The world cannot see whether Christ is abiding in you or not, but the world can see by your walk and conversation whether or no his words are abiding in you. Under this twofold condition, "ye may ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you"—all things, anything, everything! Whatsoever! That is the term of the promise. Ask, and it shall be given unto you. There is no such thing as a divine failure to answer. All prayer is answered; all prayer, mind you, offered in the filial spirit—for nothing else is prayer. The only true prayer is that which goes up from the heart of God's child to the throne of the heavenly grace; which begins with

"Our Father" and ends with "For Jesus' sake." And that gets hold upon the strength of God, and nothing is impossible to it. So our proposition is, the boundless prayer of faith; absolutely, literally, the boundless prayer of faith. It rests upon three boundless facts. Here they are:

The first is *the boundless power of God*. He has infinite resources at his command. Why should not he give us whatsoever we ask? Do you feel the hand of death gripping at your heart-strings? Has some mortal malady taken hold upon you? And has the physician said, "Nothing can be done"? I believe in the faith cure: not in the professional charlatanry using that phrase, but in the power of the prayer of faith to do precisely what it did when Jesus went along the highways in the Holy Land. "If I may but touch the hem of his garment I shall be made whole." It was the touch of absolute faith that got hold of the hem of his garment, when virtue went out of him.

Are you in distress respecting your temporal estate? Oh, the cattle on a thousand hills are his, and all the gold and silver that lie buried in the deep bosom of the everlasting mountains—they are all his. What a little matter it is for God to relieve you!

Do you want to grow in grace toward the full stature of the manhood of Christ? He loves that desire, and is ready at the first impulse of your heart to grant it unto you.

Are you praying for a friend? Pray on. God loves an unselfish prayer. God can reach out anywhere to save a soul. How easy it is for him! If one of my dear ones was over yonder struggling in the water for life, and you were near by, and could reach out a hand, and I should call to you, "Oh, save him!" would you hesitate? Why shall God hesitate when I plead for the deliverance of my beloved from spiritual and eternal death?

[October 17.]

Do you say, "True, but his laws stand in the way"? Can a watchmaker adjust the machinery of a chronometer and turn the hands backward if he will? And shall

God not be able to manage the machinery of the universe as he will? The laws of the universe are God's laws. The universe is his chronometer. "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon! and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon!" There was a man named Joshua praying down yonder, and God moved the laws of the universe, and answered him.

Let us believe in his inexhaustible resources. Nothing is too hard for him. When Scipio was over in Egypt he said to the inhabitants, desiring to conciliate them after their subjugation, "Now, draw upon me, as you do upon your generous Nile, and see how magnanimous I can be." It was a splendid hyperbole. He could not do it, even if he had the heart for it. But if you and I were to sit upon the banks of the Nile until the almond-tree of old age blossomed, and watch its current rolling along to refresh the earth and satisfy the thirst of successive generations, and if that current were all of molten gold, flowing out of the divine exchequer, yet would it not diminish God's treasury so much as one drop of water exhaling from the boundless deep exhausts the immeasurable supply of it.

And then, this boundless prayer of faith rests on a second fact: *the boundless goodness of God*. He is able; is he willing? His name is Love. Oh, the length, and the breadth, and the depth, and the height of it!

There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea.

His promise, also, is given to us: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." There is not an "if" there; not a "perhaps"; nor an "it may be so." "It *shall* be opened unto you." And as if he thought some of us might question his sincerity in making so vast a promise he immediately repeats it in this wise: "For every one that asketh, receiveth; and every one that seeketh, findeth; and to every one that knocketh, it shall be opened."

Besides, we have an argument back of that promise—a great argument, *a fortiori*, from the less to the greater—so that we may not misunderstand or question it. "For

which of you, if his son shall ask bread, will he give him a stone? or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? or if he ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him."

[October 24.]

AND then, in addition to all this, his name, his promise, his argument, he adds the tremendous earnest which we have in Jesus Christ, when he says, "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" He bared his heart, took the very heart of his love out of his bosom, and cast it down upon this guilty world to save it. Now, "shall he not with him also freely give us all things?"

It is nothing for him to give. He delights to give. It is the joy of the divine life to be giving all the time. The most delightful day in the life of the empress Josephine, she said in one of her letters, was when coming through the walks with her husband she was left for a little while to rest in a humble cottage. She saw that the eyes of the lone woman there were stained with tears, and she asked her trouble. The woman said it was poverty. "How much," said Josephine, "would relieve it?" "Oh," she said, "there is no relieving it; it would require four hundred francs to help us out, to save our little vineyard and our goats." Josephine counted out of her purse the four hundred francs into the woman's lap, and she gathered them together, and fell down before her, and kissed her feet. And that was the happiest day in that poor empress' life. But all God's life is filled with days like that. His name is Love. He delights to hear our prayer, to answer it, to relieve and to enrich us.

This boundless prayer of faith rests upon yet a third fact, to wit: *God's boundless wisdom*. He knows precisely what I need, and for that reason I am emboldened to ask. I would not dare to ask if God were no wiser than myself. I would not dare to kneel

down and ask him for a temporal gift that might be to my moral and eternal ruin, for all I know. I cannot see beyond my finger tips, but I can trust him. My Father knows; knows what is best for me. "But if he knows before the asking what I need, why should I make a prayer at all?" That is the word of an objector who never knew God's love in Jesus Christ. It is enough for you that he bids you keep up the constant current of communication between your heart and him. "Ask, and it shall be given you."

Ask largely. The prayer of faith knows no limit. Be not afraid. Your large request honors every attribute of God. In one of the Psalms it is written, "Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it." I wonder if the figure came from David's life among the hills, where, watching from yonder cliff, he saw the fledglings in the eagle's nest, saw them as the mother bird came back with some rich morsel, open their bills and wait? I wonder if that suggested to him our helplessness, and God's desire to honor our requests? Open your mouth wide and he will fill it.

[October 31.]

Ask confidently. Be assured that he will answer you. You are a child of God. The filial spirit is the only condition that is presupposed as to prayer. It is the only prerequisite, and includes all other conditions that affect our approach to the mercy-seat. Pray as a son or daughter of the loving God, that is, being mindful of his superior wisdom. You may ask a stone; he will not give it, but he will give you bread; and will you say, "He did not answer me"? You may, out of the shortness of your wisdom, ask a scorpion; he will not give you that, but he will honor your prayer, and give you a fish; and will you say, "He did not answer me"? The Lord Jesus once, in the weakest hour of all his earthly life, when all his flesh was crying out against the approaching anguish of a bitter death, made the prayer of a real man. (And God wants us to pour out our whole soul before him.

Better make a wrong prayer than no prayer at all.) In that awful hour in Gethsemane the Lord implored, "My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." But, after all, as the light of the great redemption work dawned upon his soul, he went on to say, "Oh, my Father, thy will be done"; and so his prayer was answered that day.

The widow of a minister, long, long ago, came to the prophet's house, and wept out her sorrow, saying, "My creditors have come, and they require my two sons as a pledge, and they are all that I have. The good man is dead. You knew him—how he worked for God; and I am left alone with my two lads." And the prophet said, "Go back to thy home. What hast thou?" "Nothing." "Nothing?" "No; only a pot of oil; that is all that is left." "Go back to thy house, and take thy two lads, and make ready the pot of oil; then go borrow vessels. Borrow of all thy neighbors round about. Now, borrow vessels not a few, remember; and then enter into a room with thy lads, and the pot of oil, and the vessels, and shut to the door, and pour out." And she did so, and she filled the first vessel with oil, and the supply was not gone. "Bring me another vessel," she said to the lads; and they brought her another, and she filled it; and the oil was not stayed yet. Another, and another, vessels not a few; all the vessels that were there. "Bring me yet another." And one of the lads said, "Mother, there is not another vessel here"; and the oil stayed.

There is supply under God's bounty forever, if we will. What limits the supply? Faith. God's resources are infinite. The oil flows on forever, but the vessels give out. O for faith! O for a larger faith!—a faith that shall approach the infinite love of the infinite God!—a faith that shall rest absolutely on his unbounded power, his unbounded goodness, his unbounded wisdom, and shall believe his Word: "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."—*David James Burrell, D. D.*

"FAKE" BUSINESSES.

BY DR. LUDWIG FULD.

TRANSLATED FOR "THE CHAUTAUQUAN" FROM THE GERMAN "UEBER LAND UND MEER."

IN Germany, as in most other countries that have passed the agricultural stage of development, and in which consequently the battle for existence becomes constantly harder by reason of the always increasing competition, the bad habit has been formed of promoting business and professional interests by principles contrary to honesty. Successful competitors, of course, must also resort to foul means. The extent to which this happens obliged the state to take restrictive measures so that the conscientious merchant and business man who scorns to enlarge his custom by the help of unscrupulous practices may not be forced to compete in business with the tricks of dishonest rivals.

The task which the state thus has on its hands will be seen to be an intensely difficult one, for, first of all, it is not easy to draw a sharp distinction between legitimate and "fake" businesses. In surveying the many expedients one is very much in doubt as to whether they belong to the former or the latter category. Then, too, the "unfair" business is a veritable Proteus, so active is it in changing the forms of its corporification; for the human inventive faculty, it is known, is as strong in evil as in good persons. Hitherto it has shown itself active in devising new forms which shall not fall directly under the law for suppressing certain degeneracies of business callings.

In France extensive protections against unfair business have obtained for more than two generations, and that without special legislation against it. On the ground of the simple and really self-explaining definition, one recognized, too, in the laws of nearly all civilized countries, that he who does injury to another is bound to make amends, the French have built up a comprehensive system of protection against unfair

competition. By so doing they have given proof of wonderful resourcefulness. The fundamental idea of it is that in spite of the freedom of professions and trades, no competitor can injure another in his business by means which from the standpoint of sound business morals must be classed as unfair.

The practical effects of this system of protection are everywhere conspicuous. To it in no small degree French industry is indebted for its position and its efficiency. In Germany it took many years' agitation in favor of the protection of trade and industry before a law to this effect was secured. Contrary to the French law, it contains no general formula applicable to use for all forms of unfair competition, but it makes specifications against well-defined forms of the evil. Hence it is not able to accomplish what the protective system of France accomplishes. A wider difference between the French and the German law is that the latter imposes penalties against the unfair enterpriser, while the former considers it sufficient to grant the injured one a judgment for indemnity.

To particularize, the German law alludes to the following subjects:

First of all it restricts transgressions in the nature of claims consisting in the propagation of false statements on the condition of business by which customers may be induced to think a specially favorable offer is given them. In this category belong false statements on the quality of wares and on their makes, such as representing as hand-made a fabric made by machine, on the age of a business, on the amount of stock in trade, and on the cause and aim of a clearing sale, such as the false claim that a clearing sale is held on account of death or moving, that one is selling out a bankrupt's estate, etc.

Moreover, authority is vested in the coun-

cil of the German federation to insist that certain wares shall be sold only in small trade and in stipulated quantities.

A third subject with which the law deals is slander. This includes all untrue statements propagated to damage a business or its manager's credit, such as that a fabric has been damaged by fire and that a proprietor of a concern has been in disgrace, that a mine has been flooded with water, etc. Under this head is included also protection against the use of names, firms, titles of books, and of other publications, which would deceive the public into expecting something different than really was offered to it. No publisher is allowed to start a publication under the name "Ueber Land und Meer," no publisher may put out a guide-book with the title "Baedeker's Guide-book," nor would any new hotel that might be erected on the site of the hotel known for years as the "Rheinischer Hof" be permitted to appropriate the same or almost the same name.

After noting these examples one can realize without difficulty how far protection against this kind of unfair competition goes, and for every-day dealing it is by far the most important kind of restriction. At least this is the case in France and in a measure in England and the United States of America, where they consider as unfair competition the imitation, when calculated to deceive, not only of a special name of a theater, circus, restaurant, and like concerns, for instance the names Elysium, Eldorado, Apollo Theater, Glass Palace, but also of a name

of a railroad, a ship, etc. Whether Germany will extend her regulations to include so much as this remains to be seen.

Finally, the law provides against the betrayal of the business and trade secrets of an establishment by its workmen, its apprentices, and helpers. The betrayal is punishable, but only when it is committed during the term of service; after leaving a place a helper is not punishable if at another post he converts into money the knowledge and experience he gained in a former position. They are punishable who put into use for themselves or impart to others secrets which they have gained by dealings unlawful or in violation of good morals. They also are liable to punishment who, even though unsuccessfully, try to make persons pledged to silence break their oaths. These last regulations have met with the most opposition, because it was feared that they might injure the position of helper not a little and make it difficult for laborers to secure work.

To other forms of unfair competition the law gives no attention. It now depends mostly on the degree of intelligent application the law receives whether the hopes built on it shall be realized and whether as a result of its enforcement truth and confidence again shall become the basis of competitive trade in Germany, as formerly was the case.

In its moral effects, too, the decree of the law is not to be undervalued, for through it has become established the principle that strict honesty may not be violated in the interests of trade and gain.

COLORS OF AUTUMN IN LEAF AND FLOWER.

BY F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS.

"THE leafy month of June" sings one English poet, and "June with its roses, the gladdest month" sings another; but no one sings of our bounteous American autumn, with its clear and exhilarating days filled with the radiance of countless beautiful leaves and flowers. He who sings of autumn placing "a fiery finger here

and there" strikes only the opening notes of the autumnal symphony; he leaves unsung the grand climax of nature—the fulfilment of her promises, the pouring into our laps of all the wealth of bloom and fruitfulness belonging to the year.

What an immense contrast there is between June and September! One is quite the an-

D—Oct.,

tithesis of the other, yet both are as brilliant in color as they could possibly be. June is a symphony in green; October is a grand *finale* in orange, red, and yellow. November comes with a contrast almost violent; skies are leaden, woods are bare, and the birds have flown.

No grass, no leaves—
No t'other side the way,

sings Thomas Hood, and as we remember the spendthrift character of October we do not wonder that there is little or nothing left for November—that it is a bankrupt month.

But nature has worked quickly and well up to the finality of her plans. The best of her wild roses were delayed until July; they did not appear in June except in the country farther south. By the end of September her work is completed, and October finds golden fruit in plenty ready for the garner. With the arrival of autumn the wild cherries

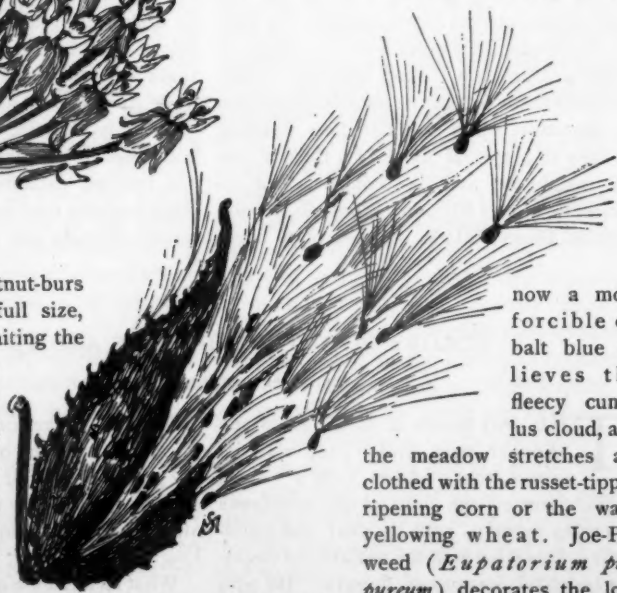
are beginning to turn blue. There is the widest kind of a contrast between June and September; the skies are different in color, so are the very trunks of the trees and the lichen-covered rocks. Early summer weaves an embroidery of wild strawberries and cinquefoils along the roadside, but autumn finds the highway lined with imposing weeds whose stout stems and heavy flower-clusters obtrude themselves on our vision whichever way we turn.

In June and July the air was heavy with the strong, sweet perfume of the common milkweed flower (*Asclepias Cornuti*); now the withering weed is changed to a vision of silken beauty, for its picturesque seed pods are distributing their filmy contents far and wide with every puff of the breeze. Scarcely less beautiful is the pale magenta-flowered fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) whose long, slender curved pods at the lower extremities of the flowering stalks are liberating another mass of tangled gray-white silk, which floats airily along with that of the milkweed.

The delicate blue skies and green fields of June do not continue into September;



have ripened, the chestnut-burs have swelled to their full size, the butternuts are awaiting the first frost so they may fall, and the apple boughs are bending with a heavy burden of mellow fruit. All along the way the aster and goldenrod are in full bloom, and the buds of the closed gentian in the shadow of the wood



now a more forcible cobalt blue relieves the fleecy cumulus cloud, and

the meadow stretches are clothed with the russet-tipped ripening corn or the wavy yellowing wheat. Joe-Pye weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*) decorates the low lands, with its pale, esthetic

FLOWER AND SEED POD OF MILKWEED.

pink blossoms, and here and there we may find large patches of the striking purple-pink ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*), easily mistaken for an aster—a coarse, useless plant, scarcely

noticeable except for its picturesque ruggedness.

A flower often found in the vicinity of the ironweed is the coarse elecampane (*Inula helenium*), a scrawny, sunflower-like plant, also characterized by a wild, picturesque appearance. In direct contrast with these stalwart weeds is the dainty climbing bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*) whose pumpkin-colored fruit is now hanging in small clusters ready to burst and show the pretty scarlet berry within. One of the most charming bits of autumnal color is the combination of the orange-red berries with the sage-green, lichen-covered stone wall. We are accustomed to think that the old stone wall is a gray affair, holding a strictly neutral position in relation to the colors of nature; not so! in June the shadows on the wall are strongly tinted with lilac, and in October they are dashed with the softest, mistiest violet-blue. An old, weather-beaten board fence is not colorless either; to represent it faithfully in a painting, the brilliant leaf-setting of autumn would tinge it by force of contrast with violet, and it would be necessary to set the pallet with a number of pale purple tints.

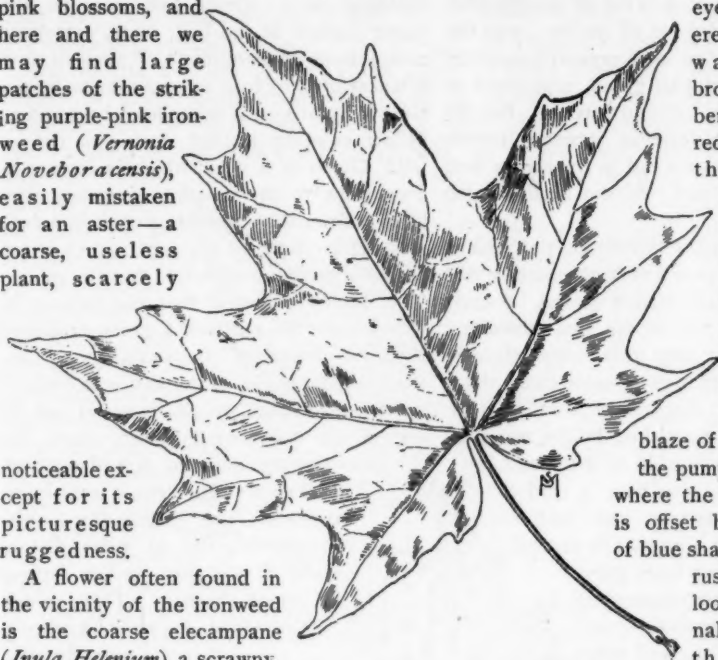
We do not sufficiently recognize the fact that autumn tints every object before our

eyes. The withered ferns are a warm, ruddy brown; the ground beneath them is a reddish rust color; the shadows of leaves are lilac-tinted, and in the depths of the shade-embowered pool in the mountain stream are gleams of amber light. The

blaze of orange color on the pumpkins in the field where the corn is stacked is offset by the daintiest of blue shadows among the russet corn. We look for the autumnal colors among the flowers and leaves, but the tenderest tints are

found in the misty shadows. The beech (*Fagus ferruginea*) in October is clothed in the palest of buff-yellows; the shadows on its gray branches are pale blue. The spruce-clad mountain melts away down in the valley in ultramarine shadows sharply terminated by the orange-russet color of the nearer maple-clad hill.

The maple grove, when September comes, usually supplies us with the best collection of autumn leaves which the woodlands afford. On the slope of the hill stands a picturesque little shanty with an abnormally large chimney; this is the "sap-house" where six months ago the sweet sap steamed away its watery character and transformed itself into syrup and sugar. Then the sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) stood bare of every leaf; now it stands in a glory of pale buff-yellow or rusty orange. Most of the sugar maples turn a soft, light yellow; all the red or swamp maples (*Acer rubrum*) turn a splendid scarlet-red or orange-rust color. The little shrublike mountain maple



LEAF OF THE SUGAR MAPLE.

(*Acer spicatum*) becomes red or orange, with dashes here and there of yellow; and the silver maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) frequently combines scarlet with green, and gives us some handsome, brilliant leaves. But the red maple fully deserves its name, for its twigs and flowers are red in the spring, and its leaves are born and die in the same splendid color.

One who closely observes the progress of the turning leaves will very often notice one branch of a maple turned scarlet in early autumn, all the rest of the tree remaining green. How or why this singularly exclusive radical change of color came about we cannot tell. Apparently some particular branch, less nourished by the tree than the others, is incapable of withstanding a change in the weather; a cold September night arrives and within forty-eight hours it repeats its annual custom of turning from green to red—two complementary colors exactly opposed to each other by all the rules of color harmony.

And not only does the same branch turn the same color each year, but the rest of the tree, above and below, repeats, later on, the tints which it assumed the year before. Of course as the seasons vary so the color varies from a pronounced hue to an uncertain one; but the character of the color is invariably repeated—the tree that was yellow in 1896 is not orange in 1897.

A satisfactory explanation of this uniform rule of nature has never been made. There is but one thing we know about nature's paint-box: the green coloring that we call chlorophyl, which is contained in an oily medium

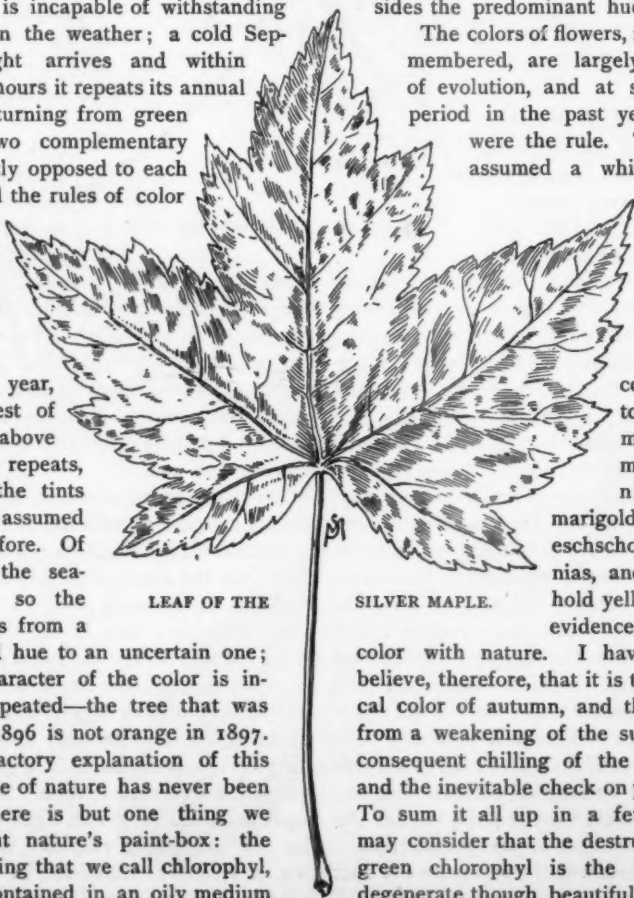
enclosed in a minute cell beneath the upper surface of the leaf, is an extremely complex substance difficult of analysis, and it is destroyed by frost or even extremely cool air. Why or how it is replaced by a red or yellow coloring matter, again we cannot tell. Green is a color which is intense in proportion to the amount of strong sunlight it absorbs; vegetable growth in a dark cellar lacks depth of pigment; green is not possible, and its degenerate form is yellow. It is highly probable that the yellows of October are the result of a greatly reduced chemical action of the sun's rays. Certainly yellow is one of the easiest colors for nature to produce, or else it would not be one of the commonest flower colors, besides the predominant hue of autumn.

The colors of flowers, it must be remembered, are largely the results of evolution, and at some distant period in the past yellow flowers were the rule. Those which assumed a white hue evi-

dently did so the better to attract night-loving insects. Yellow is one of the easiest colors for me to procure in my garden; in midsummer, nasturtiums,

marigolds, sunflowers, eschscholtzias, zinnias, and calendulas hold yellow in strong evidence as a popular

color with nature. I have reason to believe, therefore, that it is the most logical color of autumn, and that it results from a weakening of the sun's power, a consequent chilling of the atmosphere, and the inevitable check on plant growth. To sum it all up in a few words, we may consider that the destruction of the green chlorophyl is the advent of a degenerate though beautiful condition of



LEAF OF THE

SILVER MAPLE.

plant life; the "sere and yellow leaf" is a return to a primitive color.

According to this theory, then, all the flowers of early spring and of autumn should be yellow; but before we jump at any such conclusion let us see whether it is a justifiable one. It appears that all spring and autumn flowers are not yellow, and that the flower has a very different *raison d'être* from the leaf. With the full power of the summer sun comes the rich green of foliage; the earth is clothed with it. Certainly it must be an easy color for nature to produce. Yes, it is, when the sun continues to shine with power, but if there were a time when that power was not present in full force then the making of green would not be such an easy matter. Now it is a fact that in primeval times sunlight was obscured by a very murky atmosphere, so green must have been considerably yellower in those days than it is now; yellow must have played a very important part in primitive vegetation.

But to jump from the foliage to the

flower without a proper consideration of cause and effect is to do our theory a great injustice. Before we look at the flower we must question the reason of its existence. The flower was meant to attract the insect, so that, by the help of the latter, life in

the plant world should be sustained to a better advantage. To find the flower the insect must be

assisted by a color, and one quite in contrast with the green of foliage. So nature begins with the flower as she did with the foliage, and develops the simplest color first; but she purifies her yellow

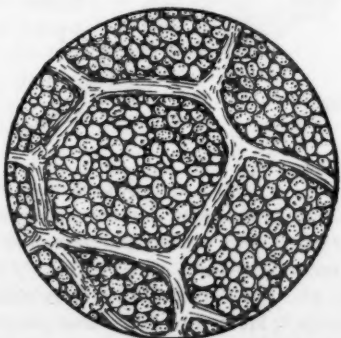
now, because on its perfection rests the preservation of the plant through the mediation of the insect. The yellow of the eschscholtzia and the marigold, therefore, are simply perfect. We can count scores of spring, summer, and autumn flowers which are yellow, but few that are bright red and hardly one which we can truly call blue—I refer, of course, exclusively to the wild flowers.

As for red, however unaccountable its brilliance is in the leaf of the maple or sumach for a few days in autumn, its appearance in the budding leaves of spring and the bare twigs of winter is a sufficient reason for us to

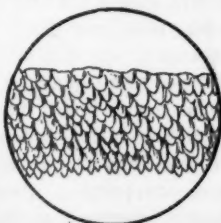
believe that it is another color easy for nature to produce, in at least a modified form, without the assistance of powerful sun rays. Among the flowers, the modification of this color is most obvious and common in pink; but the full strength



RED MAPLE.



GREATLY MAGNIFIED SECTION OF A SUGAR MAPLE LEAF, SHOWING STRUCTURE OF CELLS AND VEINS, MORE OR LESS DEEPLY COLORED WITH CHLOROPHYL.



GREATLY MAGNIFIED SURFACE OF A NASTURTIUM PETAL, SHOWING CONE-LIKE STRUCTURE IN DEEP YELLOW COLOR.

of red is only seen in a few such flowers as the Oswego tea (*Monarda didyma*) and the cardinal flower (*Loebelia cardinalis*). I cannot mention a single red spring or autumn wild flower.

Both the red flowers mentioned linger until September; but our autumn flowers are mostly yellow and blue—that is, purplish blue. Let us look through the fields and woods, and see if this is not so. All our goldenrods are yellow except one, which has yellow flowers with white rays; it is called white goldenrod (*Solidago bicolor*), the Latin name meaning two-colored. This species may be distinguished from the others by its straight stalk, broad, pointed leaves, and simple, straight flower-cluster remotely resembling

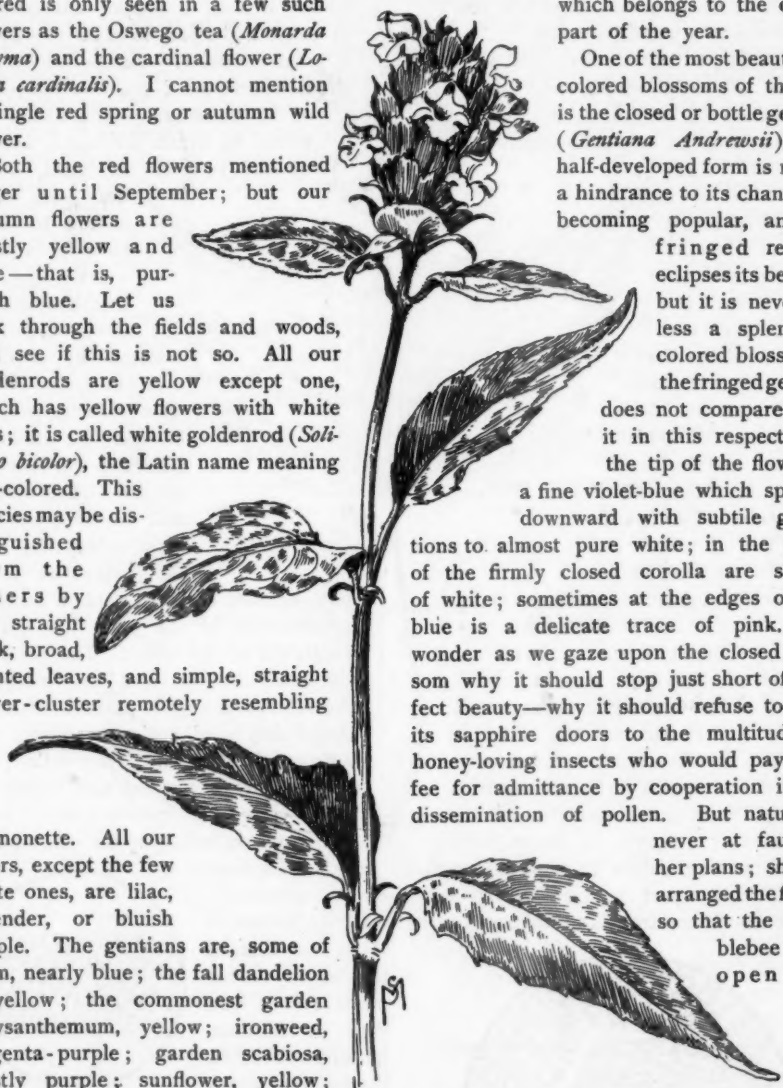
mignonette. All our asters, except the few white ones, are lilac, lavender, or bluish purple. The gentians are, some of them, nearly blue; the fall dandelion is yellow; the commonest garden chrysanthemum, yellow; ironweed, magenta-purple; garden scabiosa, mostly purple; sunflower, yellow; brunella or self-heal, purple; chicory and viper's bugloss, violet-blue. It seems as though nature confines herself in the autumnal months to yellow and its complementary color, purple; the latter hue, somewhat pale in the flower world, appears in full force among some of the fruits, and strangely enough in the winter sunset sky, along with yellow. Violet, or purple, together with yellow is undoubtedly a color

which belongs to the colder part of the year.

One of the most beautifully colored blossoms of the fall is the closed or bottle gentian (*Gentiana Andrewsii*). Its half-developed form is rather a hindrance to its chances of becoming popular, and its fringed relative eclipses its beauty; but it is nevertheless a splendidly colored blossom—the fringed gentian

does not compare with it in this respect. At

the tip of the flower is a fine violet-blue which spreads downward with subtle gradations to almost pure white; in the plaits of the firmly closed corolla are stripes of white; sometimes at the edges of the blue is a delicate trace of pink. We wonder as we gaze upon the closed blossom why it should stop just short of perfect beauty—why it should refuse to open its sapphire doors to the multitude of honey-loving insects who would pay their fee for admittance by cooperation in the dissemination of pollen. But nature is never at fault in her plans; she has arranged the flower so that the humblebee can open the



SELF-HEAL.

door, and this useful visitor is the only one needed for the culmination of her plan. All useless pilferers find the door securely closed.

The glory of September is the goldenrod and aster. Here are yellow and purple in full force, but nature, ever diverse, endows each species with a color of its own. Thus the little heart-leaved aster (*Aster cordifolius*)

has the most delicate lavender tint; *Aster spectabilis*, a rich purple hue; *Aster Novæ-Angliæ*, a rosy purple color. Even the goldenrods vary greatly in their hues: *Solidago arguta*, an early species, is a rich yellow with hardly a trace of golden color; *Solidago juncea*, which immediately succeeds it, is golden yellow, and *Solidago cæsia*, a late species, has a large, handsome, bright golden yellow blossom. The fall dandelion (*Leontodon autumnale*), which may be found on every grassy slope in autumn, is another rich golden yellow flower similar to the spring dandelion, but smaller and more condensed in its color. Its flowering stem is characterized by several tiny protrusions lying about an inch apart, and the little leaves are blunt-pointed.

One of the most captivating blossoms of the year comes in September. It is the little sweet-smelling ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*), a member of the Orchis family—a dainty little thing with a spiral cluster of waxy-blossoms whose delicate perfume is quite comparable to that of the lily-of-the-valley. We will find it on the borders of the swamp.

The year does not wane with a degenerate line of

LADIES' TRESSES.



THE BOTTLE GENTIAN.

flowers following the luxuriant summer weeds; the final harvest of the garden is often the most glorious. It would seem as if nature, afraid that her last handful of flowers might pass disregarded, does her utmost to make them attractive. She fringes the "lids" of the blue gentian, and covers the chrysanthemum tribe with a glory of color. Not content with this, she turns every tree to a blaze of red or yellow, and tints the undergrowth of the forest with touches of copper and gold. She may begin with a "fiery finger," but she ends by emptying her paint-box, and gilding her colors!

IMPERIAL GERMANY AND IMPERIAL ROME.

BY PROFESSOR GEORGE E. VINCENT, PH.D.

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

ON the high street of Edinburgh, near the summit of the rock crowned by a medieval fortress known as The Castle, stands a modern building which reproduces an architectural type of the old Scotch capital. Rising from the high roof of this building is a quaint watch-tower. Here every morning in August a company of students gather to look out over the broad area commanded from this vantage-point. In the foreground lie the old city and the new. To the north one catches a glimpse of the Firth of Forth, and to the south lies an undulating country dotted with woodland. It is this region spread out before their eyes which these students are to study in its many aspects. Some of them will set off upon a geological excursion, others will spend the afternoon in search of birds and insects, still others will study architectural remains, while possibly another group may traverse the area as the stage on which a great historical drama has been played. Yet all begin their work by this outlook at the whole, and day by day, as they return to look out once more after a study of details, the region gains deeper and deeper meaning for them. This general outlook and the detailed study are typical of the way in which man grows in knowledge and insight; and this method has a lesson for the systematic reader as well as for the more methodical student.

In these days a new way of looking at life is being gradually unfolded, so that the past is re-interpreted and the present is more clearly understood. It is even asserted by a group of historical students that we deceive ourselves by thinking that we study from the past to the present, when in reality we begin with the present and make our way gradually into the past. This view may be so over-emphasized as to make us lose sight of the other aspect of the truth,

which is that by tracing events from the past toward the present we are better able to grasp the meaning of contemporary life.

However, the most essential thing for us to remember is that all events are related to each other in a series of orderly development, and that true progress in knowledge involves both familiarity with many facts and a putting of the facts into their relations. To many people history seems a collection of interesting photographs, scenes of value in themselves, pictures which even out of their setting are a grateful possession of the imagination. Queen Elizabeth on her white palfrey reviewing her loyal troops on the southern coast of England as the Spanish Armada sweeps up the channel is in itself a picture to be prized. But, put into its relationships, its meaning for human progress is far more impressive than that of a mere detached event, however romantic or heroic. So, too, Charles Martel, the "Hammer of God," checking the Mohammedan forces on the plains of France and driving them back behind the Pyrenees, presents a dramatic picture. But that event viewed in all its connections was fraught with the utmost significance for the future development of Europe.

We may contrast a collection of detached and intrinsically interesting photographs with the film by means of which the moving pictures which are just now objects of surprise and interest are projected on a screen. If we examine one of these films we find hundreds of tiny photographs, each almost imperceptibly differing from its neighbors. Yet if we glance at two views separated by several feet upon this ribbon of pictures we find that there are clearly distinguishable differences. So we may say that historical events are no longer thought of as unrelated pictures. They fall into series which shade almost imperceptibly the one into the other,

and represent a continuous movement of men's thoughts and actions.

We may perhaps bring more vividly to thought the way in which things hang together if we attempt to account for ourselves in any one of the many situations of our lives. The reader of this article, for example, as he sits holding the magazine in his hands, is a center from which countless series of events might be traced far back into the history of the race. The symbols by means of which ideas are communicated from the printed page have been worked over by countless individuals through many generations. The history of any one of these words would itself require long and painstaking investigation and study. Again, the clothes the reader wears represent a development of garments and of fashions through many ages and countries. All the material things—chair, table, lamp, the room itself, the house—are to be explained only by connecting them with long series of events which constitute the story of the development which each has undergone. It has been well said that fully to explain any one thing would be to relate it to the entire realm of human knowledge. Thus for the reader who would read wisely it is of prime importance to let his mind dwell not only upon interesting details, but consciously to put these details in order and to see them as a whole.

Guided by these two ideas of the relation of facts to each other and the gradual development of historical events, the student of society past and present gains in clearness of vision and in grasp of reality. But these reflections in this general form are of little value until they are put into the concrete. It is with the hope of giving the reader a general survey of the reading for the current year that this article has been prepared. The volumes which make up the course for the coming winter are not to be thought of as detached bits of information, but as different aspects of one great subject, the development of civilization out of the past into our contemporary life. To be sure, only a certain section of this historical growth is to be considered, but that

section has a certain unity of its own and may be viewed as a whole.

In general the reader will gain an idea of the way in which imperial Rome, slowly weakened by failures of its national life, succumbed to the inroads of the vigorous barbarians of the North. He will then see the centralized society of Rome gradually disintegrated until there is no great central authority in Europe. Government becomes a local affair and society begins to form again about petty chiefs, who are the first centers of reorganization. In Western Europe the broad plains are favorable to the growth of larger and larger groups. Slowly modern France emerges out of provinces and kingdoms which are one by one combined under a growing central authority.

In Central Europe, on the other hand, a surface broken by mountains into many small natural divisions offers conditions favorable to the formation and maintenance of smaller principalities and provinces. Here, too, there are tendencies toward centralization, but they are more than counterbalanced by the rivalries and jealousies of smaller political communities. Although under the guise and proud title of the Holy Roman Empire an apparent unity is attained, in reality Central Europe remains the land of subdivision, of faction, of mutual antagonism and distrust.

But during the time of this struggle for political unity there has been another organizing, unifying agency at work. The church through the extension of its system in Europe draws men together into a spiritual community which ignores even political and racial lines. There is a struggle between the power of the church and the power of the state—a struggle for supremacy which lasts through several centuries and continues as a factor in modern life.

Finally the centralized authority in France, through a great social upheaval, is transferred from an unworthy aristocracy to the great body of the nation. A democratized but none the less national France, attacked from without, wages war against Europe, overruns the Germanic group in the center

of the continent, reorganizes southern Germany, where democratic ideas are welcomed, defeats Austria on the south and Prussia on the north, and abolishes even the name of what had ceased to exist in fact—the Holy Roman Empire.

But a reaction comes. The French democracy under an imperial dictator attempts too much and loses all. The Germanic peoples are again combined in a loose and impotent confederation which fails to secure any unity of action and serves simply to emphasize the antagonisms which divide the group. Two powers emerge in struggle for the mastery: Austria in the South, Prussia in the North. At first Austria maintains a supremacy, but Prussia gradually gains in power, and, wisely and firmly guided, advances steadily toward leadership. The conflict comes at last; a brief campaign decides the issue. Austria is defeated and Prussia becomes predominant in German affairs.

Still the southern states of Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria hold aloof. Yet Prussia opens negotiations with them and bonds of relationship begin to be strengthened. Germany is nearer union than ever before in her history.

At this juncture war with France, for which Prussia has long been preparing, is declared. A brief campaign sends the forces of northern Germany, reenforced by troops from the South, from the French frontier to the very walls of Paris. Just before the capital yields and in the enthusiasm of victory the Prussian king is crowned emperor of Germany. The states of the North and the South, under a new constitution, gain a political unity and come to a national self-consciousness. So the imperial Germany of to-day represents the culmination of long series of events stretching far back into the past.

It is only in the light of history that we can really explain the actual conditions of Germany to-day. It seems absurd at first glance, for example, that Baden should have its own issue of postage stamps, printed from a special design and good for use only in that state. Fancy Massachusetts insist-

ing upon making the stamps used in her territory and printing a picture of Bunker Hill monument on them! Yet when we read of the traditional factiousness of the German states, their jealousy of Prussia, their tenacity of provincial privileges, and their reluctance to be subordinated even to a national government, we find less to wonder at.

Again when in discussing a conflict with the Roman Catholic Church Bismarck declared, "I never shall take the road to Canossa," all Germany saw a picture. In the snowy courtyard of the Castle of Canossa, Henry IV. knelt, patiently awaiting an audience with the great Pope Gregory VII.—the state sued the church for peace. In this allusion of the German chancellor there was a wealth of historical meaning which was lost upon those who had not traced the development of German life. Once more modern Germany cannot be explained without taking into account that great religious and political struggle known as the Reformation. After an almost continuous war of thirty years, German territory was in a general way divided between the Protestant and Catholic faiths. The former was entrenched in the North, the latter retained its hold in the South. So that among the factors which explain the still surviving antagonism of these two sections must be reckoned that of religious antipathy.

German administration has become famous for its system, the efficiency of its officials, and the honesty with which public business is transacted. Although stigmatized often as bureaucracy, the German public service has been developed to a high point of effectiveness. It is doubtful whether the English civil service is its equal, and certainly the United States can make no claim to conspicuous success in this regard.

At first glance these differences seem strange. One might naturally expect that those countries in which intelligence is most widely diffused would excel in the thoroughness and system of public administration. A study, however, of the forces by which modern Germany has been developed shows

that power from above in the form of a personal monarchy, often enlightened and almost always honest, has devised and superimposed upon the people a system to which the public has submitted and grown accustomed. If we trace the development of Prussia from a beggarly principality into a powerful kingdom we shall see the evolution of strong autocratic power usually devoted to the interests of the whole people rather than to the aggrandizement of a single class. It is only when the methods of modern German government are interpreted in the light of historical growth that they can be fully understood. To set up German methods as models to be imitated in America is to disregard the fundamental differences in the governmental theories of the two nations. In Germany systems may be forced upon the people from above; in the United States they must grow—often with irritating slowness—out of public opinion.

This characteristic of German government also explains in large measure the attention which has been given by German law and administration to the solution of the various pressing social problems which in various forms confront all modern nations. In England and in the United States, private initiative in the form of organized charity, boards of conciliation, social settlements, and other agencies has attempted to meet conditions with which in Germany the government has boldly dealt. It is for this reason that the experience afforded by German social legislation is regarded as of so much value in throwing light upon social questions. The problems of the unemployed, of labor disputes, of poverty, and of disability in old age have all been directly dealt with in Germany by the government. In Germany, too, statistics have been gathered and a large area of social conditions thoroughly investigated. Thus it is that a survey of modern Germany affords an admirable point of departure for the study of social conditions generally.

As we make our way from modern times toward the Roman Empire we are confronted by that period falling in general between 1500 and 350 A. D., vaguely described as

the Dark Ages. These centuries for a long time baffled the historians, and lay as fields little cultivated. The histories of Greece and Rome were dwelt upon, but from the fall of the great empire to the emergence of national life in France and Germany there were great gaps in the world's definite knowledge. These gaps have of late been rapidly filled, until the Middle Ages are presented to us as a period of transition, in which great social forces were at work. Out of the fragments of the old society of Rome a new society was in process of making. This period is filled with romance, and yet, beneath the heroic tales of old chroniclers, men have begun to trace fundamental movements in human affairs. As has been hinted, it was during this period that the church was struggling for supremacy, both spiritual and temporal, rivaled by states which were groping toward national unity.

But beneath political and religious activities were the great facts of economic and industrial life. The slavery of Rome little by little gave way to the serfdom of the feudal system. This was a step in the emancipation of the common people. Then with the expansion of commerce, greatly stimulated by the crusades, and later by the discovery of the new western world, towns began to spring up, manufactures developed, intercourse and communication of ideas became more frequent and far-reaching. The life of the common people gradually changed. A struggle for liberty began. Towns rebelled against the impositions of feudal barons and little by little won rights and chartered privileges. From these centers of trade and new ideas, influences spread which affected the common people generally. The feudal system, which for a time had rendered real service, was weakened. The lords failed to do their duty by the serfs, yet continued to exact the old services and taxes. In the French Revolution the old feudal system, which had long been approaching its end, received its death-blow.

With the application of steam-driven machinery to production the industrial life of the people was again modified. They were drawn from rural communities into great

factory towns. The rapid increase of manufactures and the marvelous extension of commerce stimulated the development of great cities and set new problems for civilization.

Our present industrial order has gradually evolved out of the economic life of many generations in a perfectly connected series of changes, which may be studied and explained until they take on a new character. These facts of economic life are seen to be at the base of society. Wars, political intrigues, revolutions, class struggles are looked upon as largely the outgrowths of commercial and industrial life. Heretofore political history has engrossed attention, and only in comparatively recent times has the fundamental meaning of industrial facts been recognized.

In bridging over the period from the beginnings of modern history to connect them with the civilization of Rome, we come to a study of the Roman Empire at the height of its power, at the time when the best elements of early Roman civilization had not been altogether lost, when Roman society was still powerful and Roman government effective. A study of the daily life of the people gives us an insight into the real character of the imperial society. We see living in luxury a comparatively small portion of the population, supported by a great body of slaves. The privileged few carry the arts of life to a high degree of development. We are surprised to read of institutions, forms of social intercourse, means of amusement, fine arts, which seem in many ways to rival what we have regarded as the supreme achievements of a modern age. But the forces inherent in an unstable economic order finally brought about their inevitable results. A great populace supported by the largess of individuals and the state, an army irresponsible to any power, provinces plundered by rapacious officers, old traditions of civic virtue abandoned, the ancient religion weakened and ridiculed—these and other elements contributed to the result.

Art has too long been studied for itself and in isolation from the social conditions

out of which it has grown. From primitive times men have sought expression for the art impulse. The development of religions has had a most important influence upon art forms. Architecture has had its chief stimulus in temple building. Sculpture and painting have grown out of the effort to embellish sacred structures with carvings and mural decorations. In studying the art of Rome and of medieval Europe the reader should seek constantly to establish connections between the civilization and its art forms. Rome took up the art tradition of Greece and adapted it to the changing needs of a new national life.

With the emergence of Christianity and its rapid extension in Europe various art forms were appropriated from Rome, from oriental architecture, and recombined in new types. Gradually the influence of the North made itself felt in the introduction of the so-called Gothic.

Again out of the feudal system and the monarchical organization of society came the demand for castles and palaces and sculpture and painting. To explain modern Florence and its art treasures we must study the history of the society to whose institutions these art forms stand as memorials. Art and life cannot be divorced.

This article has attempted to give a glimpse from the outlook tower. It has sought to direct the attention to the field as a whole. It now remains for Chautauqua readers to fill in for themselves the details of this picture. The vague first view must be made increasingly clear and definite. Generalizations apart from a study of facts are likely to be partial and of little value. But on the other hand the mere accumulation of facts without the view of the whole is fatal to orderly mental growth. Let each reader strive to preserve a just balance between these two extremes; on the one hand to gain clear and definite views of facts past and present, on the other to combine facts into a larger whole which shall display human history as a system of orderly development without a break in continuity.

(End of Required Reading for October.)

A GENTLEMAN OF DIXIE.

BY ELLEN CLAIRE CAMPBELL.

CHAPTER VII.

FESTIVITY IN THE QUARTERS.

WHILE Max was yet several hundred yards from home that night he heard the measured footfall of dancers' feet, and on a nearer approach could distinguish Job's voice calling the figures in stentorian tones, and during the pauses the musical hum of a banjo set off by the twanging of a fiddle in unskilful hands. There was a weird attractiveness about the medley of sounds as borne to him on the night air. He had quite forgotten it, but this was the first time he had heard the music from the darkies' dance since he was a boy. How he used to delight in such scenes before he went away to college! A flood of reminiscences, half sad, half delicious—just as all our memories of a happy past, especially our childhood, are apt to be—thronged his brain. He would look in the window for a minute just as he used to do. Ah, there they were at it in the same old fashion! Was it possible he was still a boy and all those years he had seemed to pass through but a dream? No, no, for Job was then the hero of the pigeon-wing, and was now elevated to the dignity of master of ceremonies, while Pete had succeeded to the vacant place. What didoes the fellow was cutting! And Yellow Dick was emulating him, evidently to display his prowess before Mollie, the mulatto belle of half the plantations round. If he were not careful—There! it had come! Trying to leap as high as Pete, Dick's less active limbs could not stand the test and he landed with half a somersault upon the cabin floor, amid the jeers and shrieks of the onlookers, his rival's the loudest. But he speedily recovered himself and, emboldened by an encouraging smile from Mollie, again began his career for conquest, and the dance went on as before.

Max did not know how long he delayed

in watching, for after a time, though still peering in at the window, he was oblivious of the present and was living again that last hour with Edith. And when finally he sought his bed he was wrapped in a haze of exquisite, pulseless content, like one who, after breasting stormy seas, is assured that on the morrow the long despaired harbor will be at hand.

It was clear from the scene we have just witnessed with Max that the festivities of the butchering were in high progress. Of all the year this occasion was the happiest to the negroes of the plantation; Christmas, the only festival which approached it, did not equal it in pure enjoyment. At Heart's Delight, as on other estates, the frolic lasted two days. The first, the day of preparation and anticipation, surpassed the event itself just as Christmas Eve does Christmas. Twenty years before a huge caldron, large as a modern bedroom, had been set in a convenient place and never moved. A dozen porkers could be scalded in it at once. Preparation began with filling this kettle with water and placing the wood beneath in readiness for to-morrow's fire. Even the piccaninnies helped to "tote" the water, and afterward stood round the fattening pens to listen to their elders' estimates of the weight of each animal. What a day it was for sharpening knives, for idling under the pretense of working, for singing snatches of songs, for exchanging jokes and banter, for happy, happy hearts! Everybody was in everybody else's way, all were giving orders and none obeying, each one was striving to get as much fun and as little work as possible out of this genuine holiday. But who cared? Not the master, certainly, for the work was done after all.

Every few minutes the maids from the house would be running down to snatch a word with the young bucks, busy at the grindstone, or dancing between turns to

keep warm in the crisp winter air, and making the air musical with plantation melodies. Even Uncle Isaac unbent somewhat from his solemnity and told tales of how "old mahsteh, mahs John's pa, he had de bigges' hawg killin' ub any gemmun in de cyounty when we lib in Ole Firginny. Ain' no niggeh on dis place eber seed no sech times ez we hed den," he declared.

Pete voiced the common sentiment when he exclaimed in the midst of the jollity:

"Lahd! Lahd, ain' I glad dat Wirey man ain' heah t'day t'int'feah wid all dis fun? Dat man, niggehs, am er wet blanket whereber he go."

"Haw! haw! True fuh er fac'," was chorused from a dozen throats.

"Den his cowhide am red pepper t' heat yeh up ergin," said Yellow Dick, who had been smart and mean enough to escape the overseer's lash.

"Shet up!" rejoined Pete. "It am de bes'es' niggehs whut he hate de mos'—ain' it, Job?"

The subject was a sore one, and Job deigned no reply. But Pete was not abashed. Seeing Mollie approach he danced toward her, singing:

Onct I lubed er yalleh gal.

But he found no comfort in that quarter.

"Don' come ernigh me, niggeh," said the girl. "You's pow'ful mo' lack er black ape den er man."

Pete wilted and hurried away, leaving Mollie to bestow her smiles on Dick.

Thus the day passed, to be crowned at night with the dance, as we have seen. The young fellows like Pete, scorning a bed, sat up all night, ostensibly to keep the fire going under the scalding kettle, but really because the delicious excitement would not let them sleep.

At the first appearance of dawn the sleepers were aroused, and by sunrise fifty splendid porkers were gibbeted on as many hooks. After breakfast, what cutting of lard and grinding of sausage and sifting of sage! Mrs. Seddon superintended personally this part of the work, and was busily engaged when Edith arrived and, not long after, Mr. and Mrs. Allyn.

Mrs. Allyn went into raptures over everything, as Edith had predicted she would: it was so novel, so homely, so delicious. She could not be persuaded to partake of any dinner except the sausage, crackling-bread, and coffee, declaring that bill of fare had more variety than the diet of Olympus, and was infinitely better adapted to the needs of any save immortals. The husband listened fondly to her praise and agreed to it all. How could he do otherwise? The plenty and comfort and revelry were so fascinating that even those who have been freed from bondage look back with longing to the good old days of the butchering-time and the midnight dance, just as the Israelites bemoaned the flesh-pots of Egypt.

All day Edith held Max at arm's length, but there was nothing discouraging in her reserve. He read her aright when he decided that she was seeking to know her own heart and dared not commit herself further till then.

"You will write to me?" he asked at his only opportunity.

She shook her head.

"Well, I shall write to you. You would not return my letters unopened, I know."

She laughed merrily.

"No, I promise not to do that."

Her happiness was contagious, and he carried a light heart on his journey.

When George went to The Oaks the next evening, to his delight he found Adolphus away. Poor fellow! he could not resist the temptation—he proposed and was rejected.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHOM ALL THE WORLD LOVES.

MAX found his business even more tangled than he had foreseen. Every moment of the day he must give to shaping that, but his evenings were left free to think of Edith and to write to her.

A letter is a test in many ways. Nearly any one who mingles with cultured society can learn to talk well, but ability to write is not thus acquired. One must know things to put them on paper and avoid detection. But besides being a criterion of knowledge it is an index to character. In

conversation we may use words to conceal our thoughts, but when the statement is unassisted by the accessories of voice and expression it is valued at its true worth. A man cannot be a hypocrite in a letter. He may try, but he is read as easily as his own words.

So Max, though he did not know it, was taking the sure way to win Edith. He wrote delightful letters, full of humor, lively descriptions, and touches of infinite tenderness; and, best of all, his rich, full nature breathed from every line. True to her word, she did not answer them, yet no one but herself knew how eagerly she awaited their arrival. Daily, if the weather permitted, her horse was saddled and she rode to Jefferson for the mail. When she reached a certain stretch of the road she read her letter, and at night in the privacy of her room she read it again.

Only once did she give token that she had heard from him. He had not written for two weeks, and every day her conjectures of his silence grew wilder; when a letter did come she clasped it to her breast in a transport of joy. He had been sick and could not write. There was an appealing hint of homesickness in the letter which she could not resist, so this little note went out by the next mail:

"Dear Max:

"I am sorry you have been sick. Try not to do so any more. It is lonely without you; all of us will be glad when you return. I enjoy your letters more than you can know. Write often.

"Yours affectionately,

"Edith.

"P. S. This is not a letter but a note, so I am not breaking my word, you see. I meant I would not write you a letter."

She had not said at all what she wished, but as she had tried three times without success she sent the missive in desperation. If it had been written with a diamond pen on gold plate it could not have pleased Max better. He had insight enough into her character to know how much these words had cost her; the postscript revealed

volumes. So he loved and treasured it, and it proved to his hungering, thirsting soul both meat and drink.

No matter how grievous he considered his exile, he was fortunate in being away from home at this time, and Colonel Seddon had planned more wisely than he knew in sending him thence. His county, though reckoned as southern, had Union men enough to make the storm of dissension rage high. "I am a secessionist *per se*"; "Well I am not, though I am a secessionist for cause," were remarks heard every day, the former being the ultras and the latter the conservatives of the friends of slavery. Even the children clamored for secession, catching the spirit from their fathers. In the homely but expressive language of the Mississippi flatboatman, "The country was sp'iling for a fight," and nothing but a fight could have settled the differences then existing.

It was, though, a lucky thing for Max that he was off the scene. All his kinsmen and friends except Richard Allyn were opposed to his views. If he had been among them to engage in the threats and counter-threats produced by the election of Lincoln and the secession of the first states he would have been insulted times without number. Even the deep, tender affection which the master bore his brother could not have restrained his hot blood as the war cloud became more distinctly outlined. But with Max so far away all possible animosity was out of the question. In writing back he mentioned the progress of political events only incidentally, and the few at home who were acquainted with his sentiments began to recollect them vaguely, and persuaded themselves that when the issue came, if come it did, he would be loyal to the South.

Of course he did not escape discussion of the fated subject; with Texas wrought to secession pitch he could not flee from it unless he buried himself in solitude. But it is one thing to differ with a stranger and quite another to dissent from one's own blood and kin. Besides, Max set his face resolutely against any suggestion that war might result. Patriotism was not the prime

motive with him now; love had pushed it into the background, just as love has a habit of doing with other passions, though the other returns presently with redoubled force and assumes its rightful place. So Max, foreseeing how disastrous civil strife might be to his hopes, was like a man walking between a precipice and a mountain: at any moment the vortex may engulf him, but he steadfastly keeps his eyes on the heights in the hope of reaching them.

It is not singular that he should have held this attitude; many others did, though their expectation was not fathered by the fondest of wishes. President Lincoln's firm but conciliatory message tended to strengthen pacific anticipation, and thousands north and south were awaiting peaceable reunion.

Persistently, then, banishing misgivings, Max was bending every energy to conclude his business and hurry home. The months he had been away seemed years; he blessed each day as it passed, thinking he was that much nearer Edith. He did not know that he could win her, but he had hope—strong hope since her letter. How should he meet her? How would she greet him? If only he might see her alone at first! He would plead so masterfully that she could not resist.

He reached home unexpectedly one day in early April, and after a hurried greeting there and a rapid toilet hastened to The Oaks. He took a short cut through a wooded pasture and, eager as he was, revelled in the beauties of the spring. Violets peeped at him from under their green leaves, whispering of her; the birds warbled to him in strains only less melodious than Edith's; even the gentle south wind lapped him in joy, while the chalice cowslip was burdened with hope. His heart sang in unison with nature, and his whole being was swept with triumphant rapture. He could have shouted with ecstasy; was he not going to meet his love?

Just then he saw her. The fates favored him and granted the meeting he wished. All unconscious of his nearness, she came walking down the lane in which the path he was following ended. He feasted his eyes

upon her. How beautiful she was!—how dainty in her movements! With what imperial grace her head sat upon her shoulders!

He stepped behind a cluster of young saplings—he did not wish to be seen yet. Nearer she came. He could see the flush on her cheek, the light of her dark eyes. Still nearer she drew, with such springy step that she hardly crushed the tender grass on which she trod. Now he could see the changing emotions of her face as she turned it from grass to new-opened leaves, from flower to sky, in satisfied bewilderment at the spring's splendor.

When she reached the opening at the footpath he stepped before her. For one moment she looked at him helplessly dazed, all the color receding from her face. He censured himself for startling her, and said gently:

"Edith!"

"Oh, Max!" she cried joyfully, and advanced to meet him.

That was all; with one bound he had cleared the distance and caught her in his arms. He kissed her hair, her face, murmuring inarticulate words of endearment. The mighty torrent of his love burst through restraint and sought satisfaction. Finally he took her head between his hands and turned her face up to the light. In maiden modesty she lowered her eyelids till the lashes swept her cheek.

"Look at me, sweetheart," he pleaded.

Slowly and with reddening cheeks she turned her eyes to his.

"Will you give me the answer now?"

"Yes."

He held her off from him and looked into her eyes with an eagerness that made him tremble in spite of his effort to be calm.

"Will you, Edith Chester, take me, Maxwell Seddon, for your husband?"

"Yes."

It was well that the spot was secluded. He pressed her to his breast, crying, "At last! dear love—at last!"

Home they went through the dusk of the gathering twilight. They seemed to have changed characters: Edith, the impulsive

and spirited, was sobered with the new joy, while Max was wildly happy. All the devotion of those months of waiting poured itself forth in love's language.

They found Mrs. Chester alone in the sitting-room. Boldly putting his arm round Edith's waist, Max walked toward the mother, half risen from her chair, the words upon her lips checked by this extraordinary sight.

"Mother," he said, "Edith has promised to be my wife. Will you intrust her to me?"

There was nothing on earth Mrs. Chester would rather do; had she not been fairly praying for this very request? And, though it occurred to her that she ought not to yield too readily, her gratification prevailed and she answered heartily:

"Indeed I will, Max. There is no man living to whom I would rather give my daughter. Take good care of her, for she is the sweetest child that ever breathed."

When Max tore himself away at a late hour that night he did not go home to sleep. He was intoxicated with bliss. He had not left Edith without persuading her to name an early day for their wedding—as soon as he could have a house built and prepared for her reception. Therefore his brain was alive with plans. What a bower the nest for his bird should be! For the first time in his life he thought with exultation of his means—but all for her! for her! Wealth was nothing to him except to provide the luxuries she was accustomed to, he thought. How cruel the waiting would be! But he would shorten the time as much as possible by employing every workman at Jefferson and by importing more if they were needed. Again and again he relived those last hours from the meeting in the lane to the parting; every look of hers, every word of hers had bitten into his memory. Yesterday he was an impatient suitor, hopeful but racked with suspense; to-day he was the accepted lover. Ah, the difference! He did not fall asleep until near dawn and then all his dreams were of Edith, Edith, Edith.

At dawn the day before, Fort Sumter was bombarded and the war had begun.

E—Oct.

CHAPTER IX.

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

MAX lost no time in acquainting his family with his prospects, and their satisfaction was hardly less fervent than his. He could not allow a day to pass before beginning his preparation, and gladly accepted his brother's offer to accompany him to Jefferson to arrange with the tradesmen for his house. They found the town in a tumult of excitement. It was Saturday, and the streets were thronged with people. Merchants were standing on the corners with their customers, the business of each alike forgotten.

"Have you heard the news?" cried the first man the brothers met. And not waiting for a response he continued, "Fort Sumter is bombarded and must soon surrender!"

"Then the war has begun," the colonel replied slowly.

Max opened his mouth as if to speak, but no sound came. His revulsion of feeling was pitiful. The sun of his hope dropped like a shot. War? Great God! He had forgotten that war was possible. The whole train of incidents which might ensue flashed through his mind. At least estrangement from his family would follow. And Edith? He had been mad to think fate would let him quaff a cup of unmixed joy. He had tasted its sweetness but to have it dashed away. But—ye powers!—it might be yet! it might be yet! He had forgotten there was an alternative!

The succeeding hours seemed afterward to have been a hideous nightmare. He walked about as in a dream, dazed, bewildered, doubtful of his own identity, borne hither and thither by those he accompanied. He was like a man going to execution. All the events of the day were blurred, because the keenness of the battle raging in his breast between the pros and cons dulled his faculties to all else. Ever and ever these two sides were marshaling their arguments, the one for secession, the other for union, and he stood by and watched the conflict, half aware that his soul was the arena. Once he began to laugh at some

reason presented, but the laugh ended in a groan.

He vaguely recalled meeting a group of whom Adolphus was the center, and how they boasted that the Yankees would be whipped before they knew the war had begun. George Dupey, who was in the same group, jestingly called attention to Max's white face.

"You look as if you had seen a ghost," he said.

A ghost,—yes, of his shattered hopes. "You can be happy yet," said one voice. "Better honor than love," said the other. But it was all dimly outlined; nothing was distinct. He could not remember whether he answered George's sally.

Meanwhile the crowd was growing. The news spread like wild-fire, and the country gentlemen were flocking to town. At every arrival Max shivered. Each man was a link in a chain forged for his destruction. He had seen children make chains of daisies and now he fell to wondering how a chain made of human beings would look. For five minutes he puzzled over the manner of fastening them together. He even smiled at the odd conceit; he was dreaming still, and still that duel was storming within.

Once his brother, thoughtful of him even in the excitement, asked, "Shall we not go to see the carpenters now?" He was trusting everything to this marriage and wished it consummated without delay. Max shook his head.

"Not yet; there is plenty of time."

His voice sounded to himself as though it came from another person, miles and miles away.

The next impression remaining was of his brother making a speech from the courthouse steps. He knew it was the afternoon of the same day, but weeks seemed to have intervened since morning. He stood on the outskirts of the throng filling the yard. His brother's familiar figure seemed to belong to the past. He even began to criticize his voice and bearing as he would a stranger's. What a superb leader he would make! At this moment the people were looking to him for counsel and guidance.

Then he saw two armies drawn up in battle array. He was on one side; this man, who was addressing the crowd with an eloquent conviction that evoked cheers at every period, was on the other in official uniform. Regiment on regiment was in the opposing force, but this face stood out from the rest as plainly as a lantern on a black night. He raised his gun to fire and an irresistible constraint pointed it straight at the officer. In vain he struggled to direct the shot otherwise. With perfect aim the ball pierced the leader's heart, and he fell to the ground in the midst of a gallant charge. Regardless of flying bullets and flashing sabers Max was beside his victim in an instant. With maniacal fury he tore away the clothing and placed his ear over the heart. Still!—all still!—the man was dead!

Then he awoke. The tears streaming down his cheeks cleared his brain. His brother was not dead; he was not his murderer. His first sensation was relief; the second brought as poignant distress as when he thought he had slain his dearest except one. For now he realized with the keenest intensity that the scene of the contest between affection and principle was within his own heart. Moreover he was assailed by frightful doubts as to whether it were really principle. His brother had called his views quixotic; they might be. Better men than he had gone to destruction following an *ignis fatuus* mistaken for duty. But his conscience approved; what of that? Conscience is the product of ourselves—our training and volitions. For years his had been shaped by the trend given it by one act of cruelty, as seen through the perspective of a boy's excitable, high-colored imagination. Conscience, forsooth! Was he the only man of all his kindred qualified to detect the right and wrong of every question? His brother was older and a thousand times better and wiser than he. "Oh, God!" he groaned. Those standing near looked at him curiously, misunderstanding. Thus the strife raged; either way it must end in tragedy.

Some sentiment which Colonel Seddon

was voicing arrested his attention, and he paused in his reflections.

"At the adoption of the Constitution," the speech ran, "the issue on slavery was relative to its financial, not its moral, side. On the latter point the states, northern and southern, were a unit; and it is a conceded fact that in private there were gentlemen from Virginia who pleaded for the abolition, not only of the traffic but of the institution of slavery, on higher ground than the question of dollars and cents. At that time slaves were owned in every community of our land. But now, when the South has learned to depend upon the institution and the North has found it cannot use the negro to advantage, nor will its inhospitable climate support a people inured to the tropics, an effort is made to take him from us. For, no matter under what specious guise the friends of the United States government may cloak their purposes, their paramount design is the immediate and national abolition of slavery. Early in the century a small band clamored for it on the plea of morality. It was the vexed question when Missouri was admitted to the Union. Again it showed its head during the Mexican War. In short, wherever and whenever in the midst of the great events of the century it has had opportunity to vaunt its claims and enlarge its following it has done so, until now it has swelled to such proportions that it can overawe government itself.

"And who are these brawlers who persecute honest men in the enjoyment of honest property? They are fanatics, schemers, bankrupts, adventurers, the over-zealous, followers of every noxious ism under the shining heavens, even to free-love-ism, the deadliest of all. God forbid that I should say there are not among them any worthy or sincere men!—such may be found in any delusion; but they are the few. Many of these noisiest abolitionists have never seen a full-blooded negro. They are as ignorant of his character and condition of servitude as an unborn babe. All their ideas are based on the wildest reports or an impossible romance conceived by a mind as destitute of knowledge as their own. Yet these are

the ones who dare to instruct us in our duty!

"What we should do with the negro a freedman is far more puzzling than the negro a bondman. The race is an inferior one; legislation can never make it otherwise. The position it occupies in the South is logical and not un-Scriptural. We know how sacred is the responsibility of a master. We know that the relation existing between him and his servants is almost as intimate as between a father and his children. We treat our servants with indulgence in youth, with kindness in maturity, and sweeten their old age with respect and freedom from care. Some day, somewhere in the future, I doubt not that our darkies, by contact with the Caucasian race, will attain a manhood that will justify us in setting them free, and then it will be the southerner and not the Yankee who will cry loudest for their manumission.

"I had hoped until now that the dispute might be settled without arms; but the North has forced the issue upon us and must abide the consequences. All honor to Carolina for leading the vanguard to protect the liberty won nearly a century ago! We, too, are southerners! Shall we permit our property to be taken from us without striking a blow for rights every free-man prizes as inalienable? Of our own choice we adopted the Constitution which the patriots and founders of our republic drew up as the government of our Union; of our own choice we may withdraw from that Union when it becomes too burdensome—when the justice to all, which is the corner-stone of the Constitution, is ignored.

"Invasion is sure to follow the bombardment of Fort Sumter. My friends and neighbors, let us arm ourselves and go out to die, if necessary, in defending our property and homes. What the end will be, only Omnipotence can foretell, but at least we will show our enemies that southerners fight like heroes and die like men!"

Max turned away as desperate as when he began to listen. There was no common ground on which he and his brother could stand. While on other hearers the effect was electrical, crystallizing many a half

formed purpose, on him it was almost the reverse. But not yet had he reached a final decision. Any man under sentence of death craves a reprieve.

Leaving his friends, he mounted his horse and rode furiously toward The Oaks. He could not have told why he took that direction—the very one he would have seemed most likely to avoid. It was chiefly, perhaps, because he was consumed with longing to see Edith, to hear her dear voice, to read her love in her truthful eyes, to feel the firm clasp of her soft fingers.

But when he reached the gate he did not go in. He could not. As he rode the conviction grew that he dared not see her yet. This momentous question must be settled first, and settled by him alone. So he plunged the spurs into his horse and galloped past. On and on he went, neither knowing nor caring where. The faster the horse flew the better, but no speed could satisfy him. At last, miles beyond The Oaks, the animal stopped, utterly unable to go a step farther. It looked as though the devil had driven it.

The condition of the poor beast brought Max to his senses. Hastily ungirding the saddle, he seized the blanket and chafed the horse's flanks with vigorous hand. Then he placed his outer coat over the back of the cooling animal and walked it slowly back and forth through the unfenced woods at the side of the road. This care for the horse he loved was his salvation. It interrupted the train of his agonized reflections and when he took up the thread again it was with calmer mind.

Back and forth, back and forth he walked, seeking to know his duty. He discarded the question of slavery as nearly as possible; he accepted his brother's belief that at the right time the masters would manumit their slaves. He reduced all his self-examination to one inquiry: Could he honorably and conscientiously take up arms against his country in behalf of the Confederacy? He scorned a middle course. His intense feeling on the subject, as well as the satisfaction due his honor, permitted him a choice only between the alternatives of outright espousal of one cause or the other.

The sun was shining behind the lowest boughs when at last he replaced the horse's saddle, a smile in his heart and victory on his brow. Thank God, the struggle was over! In his inmost consciousness he had known all the time how it would end. Only his cowardice had prolonged it, he said to himself as he rode back to The Oaks. The history of this day had been a crooked line, but by God's grace he would waver no more, even if heartbreak were just ahead.

Edith saw him approach and went herself to open the door. He said not a word as he entered, but caught her in his arms and kissed her repeatedly. It might be his farewell.

When she was free to look at his haggard face she cried in alarm:

"What has happened?"

"Haven't you heard the news? The war has begun."

"Yes, I have heard that—but I don't know why it should make any southerner unhappy."

She looked at him inquiringly.

"Great God!" he groaned, and drops of sweat beaded his forehead. His purpose did not vacillate an instant, but he was finding it harder to tell her than he had expected.

Still she looked at him and still he hesitated.

"Don't you remember, Edith," at last he continued, "what was said at the supper-table and afterward between us in the garden that night Ned and I came from college?"

"Yes," she answered slowly.

"By an effort he spoke more calmly, pressing her hand in both his own."

"You did not then, but you do now."

"No, Edith, not now, nor ever shall—so help me God!"

"Oh, Max! what do you mean?"

"I mean, dearest, that this event has made every true man take sides for or against his country, and if my country needs me I must respond."

"Your country is the South, Max, and

much as I love you I could send you to right or wrong; always I stand by my country against its foes. I hate them all—and you are one!”

He could not repress a thrill of joy and hope at this first spoken confession of her love, but he answered firmly:

“My country is the Union!”

She rose and stood facing him.

“Do you mean, Max,”—her tone was hard and metallic—“that you would fight against your own people, your brother—me, for those who would despoil us?”

“We do not see it alike, sweetheart; we have not cause for leaving the Union. I could not fight against the stars and stripes. Heavens! don’t you suppose I would if I could? Pity me!” he said hoarsely, stretching out his hands.

But she turned away.

“Pity you! I—I—”

In a moment she continued:

“You understand, of course, that this breaks our engagement.”

“Oh, Edith, Edith, don’t say it! With your promise so fresh on your lips, how can you? Think of last night, my darling, and your word of love spoken to-day, and let our engagement stand!”

“I didn’t know then that you were a traitor. Don’t talk of fresh vows! What of your pledges to me—and then this decision? Max, if you really loved me you would be true to the South.”

“I love you as my life. You know it. I would be worthy of you by being true to my convictions.”

Again he extended his hands in eloquent appeal, but she would not see them.

“Why must you take sides at all? There will be plenty of others. Oh, Max, let us forget there is a war, and be happy again as we were last night!”

“Don’t tempt me. God knows it’s hard enough at best. If I did that I should despise myself and in a little while you would despise me too. Strengthen me in such an hour and leave me your love.”

But she was obdurate. Her eyes flashed and she held herself proudly erect.

“You speak only of yourself. What of me? Have I no conscience and no sense of duty? I care not whether slavery be

right or wrong; always I stand by my country against its foes. I hate them all—and you are one!”

He could endure no more. His blood was hot as her own.

“You will be sorry for this,” he said bitterly as he left the room.

“Not sorry for what I said to-day, but yesterday,” she called after him.

But when he had ridden away she burst into an agony of weeping. Love’s young dream was shattered, and thenceforth she was a woman, with heavy, burdened heart.

“Why did Max leave before supper?” Mrs. Chester asked at the table.

“I didn’t invite him to stay. He has cut himself off from us, mamma; he is going to join the northern army if the war continues.”

“The traitor!” muttered Adolphus.

It was Edith’s own word, but she would permit it from no other.

“He is acting from a conviction of right,” she replied hotly.

Mrs. Chester was decidedly vexed.

“It seems to me, Edith, you could have kept him on the right side if you had tried. I am sure I had that much influence over my sweethearts. Your poor dear father—”

Edith could endure no more; she rose and left the room. Mrs. Chester’s heart smote her, and later she sought her daughter, to find her apparently asleep. But when the mother bent above her with soft caresses and tender kisses, the girl threw her arms round that mother’s neck and sobbed wildly on her bosom.

Max’s anger did not last. It could not as he passed down the lane, sacred from the scene of the day before. He would not have been mortal if he had not been tempted a dozen times to return and renounce all allegiance to the Union. But each time the memory of that struggle in the wood and its final determination steadied him and sent him forward. Honor was his insuperable safeguard.

The ordeal was not yet over; he must apprise his brother of his purpose. Colonel Seddon was better prepared for the avowal than Edith had been, but received it no

more mildly. He pleaded, stormed, appealed in every way, but without effect.

"An abolitionist! a southern abolitionist!" he cried. "Thank God my father is dead and spared this disgrace!"

"Don't, John," entreated Mrs. Seddon. "Max, unsay what you have said; you will break your brother's heart."

Max was desperate.

"Do you think such a purpose lightly entered upon and able to be cast aside at will? Would I not think as you do if I could? My country is costing me my wife, my brother—everything!"

He burst into a flood of tears that would have moved a stone. Mrs. Seddon threw her arms about him and drew his head to her shoulder. "Poor boy! poor boy!" she murmured, as tenderly as a mother hushing her sick child to its slumber, her own tears falling in sympathy.

When he had composed himself somewhat he turned to the master.

"You would like me to leave the house, brother, I suppose."

"No! it shall never be said that a Seddon turned his brother from his door."

"But it would be pleasanter for us both. I think I'd better."

He kissed Mrs. Seddon and left the room, but in a moment returned. Walking straight to Colonel Seddon he extended his hand, saying:

"Brother, let us part friends. We may be separated for years—we may never meet again. You have been a father to me, and your wife a mother. You know how much I love you both. God help us all!"

Before he had half finished, his brother had grasped the outstretched hand.

"God bless you, Max, wherever you are! Good-by!"

Thus they parted, but the gloom of death settled down upon the household. The master neither ate nor slept; the servants went about with downcast faces; even little Nell's eyes were red with weeping.

Max went straight to Richard Allyn and laid bare his heart. He concluded the interview by saying:

"I shall leave the state at once. I will

fight for the government, but not against my brother. There is no knowing what the fortune of war may bring to those I love. To you"—he glanced at his friend's lame knee. "You will not think of going into service?"

Allyn shook his head sadly.

"No, I am a worthless stick that must sit by and see others do my work."

"Forgive me that I am glad to have you here to look after my family. Watch over them as you would have me do were I guarding your loved ones. My every interest I entrust to you." His voice sank. "Write me regularly of her; you know how my life is bound up in hers. If I survive the war perhaps she—such a dream is madness—she hates me! I dare not hope."

Their hands closed in a clasp that could hardly be sundered; the eyes of both were brimming. Allyn broke the silence:

"You have done me the greatest honor possible. I shall reward your confidence. And I cannot believe but that you will be happy yet with her."

CHAPTER X.

MARS IN THE ASCENDANT.

THE place was Jefferson; the time, June of '61; the day, matchless as those of which Lowell sings in a matchless way. In the very sunshine there was an elixir, a quality of hope and buoyancy which would have filled the most despondent with perfect confidence.

The streets were even more crowded than on that calendar day when the news of Sumter was received. How changed now the citizens' feelings! Then their indignation was mingled with dismay; now in their sufficiency they imagined they could conquer the world. Were not their own men—their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers—going out to fight the audacious enemy? And were not southern men invincible?

Two companies of Confederate troops had been raised at Jefferson and in the neighborhood. One of these was captained by Colonel Seddon, and the other—*mira-bile dictu!*—by Adolphus. How he contrived to secure the nomination, or how it

happened to be thrust upon him without his contrivance—which of the two it was, no one seemed to know exactly—it was a puzzle. Doubtless his influential family and pronounced loyalty were the potent means. However it may have been, he had the honor, and deported himself in the new position as his acquaintances would suppose. He strutted about like a drum-major, indulged in such bravado that his former achievements in that line were mild in comparison, and drove his tailor almost distracted about his uniform.

The women of Jefferson, likewise, had not been idle. While men were organizing and spending their fortunes like water for arms and various accoutrements, their wives and daughters, with encouraging smiles and words, with heroic sacrifices, had strengthened their stronger hands, but no more determined wills. But woman's help did not stop with soft-voiced speeches. They eagerly performed every homely task that would forward the preparation; they scraped bushels of lint, knitted hose, wove cloth, made shirts and many a suit of gray, and prepared splendid flags of the new design.

It was the last which had brought the crowd to Jefferson this first June day. The young ladies had made two mammoth banners for the troops to carry away, and this time, the day preceding departure, had been set for the presentation. Edith, much against her will, had been chosen to present the flags with a short speech. She had thrown herself heart and soul into the movement, partly for reasons which may be easily guessed, and was the most fitting representative for the duty, but she shrank from it. War was too stern a reality for her to enter with zest into its festivals or gala-making. So she pleaded to be excused from any such display; the others insisted; more pleading, more insistence, and finally she yielded.

The program opened with a drill by the two companies. Since their organization the time had been occupied with learning the simplest principles of military tactics, and though they were the veriest bunglers the men were as delighted to show off their

new accomplishment as schoolboys. Colonel Seddon—or Captain Seddon, as he should now be called—had recalled all the knowledge acquired in his brief army life to impart it to his soldiers, and, however unsatisfactory the result may have been to him, to the fond eyes of the onlookers the evolutions seemed faultless. What though many were yet without uniforms and their arms were of every make under the sun? Uniforms were not needed to fill them with courage, and the effectiveness of firearms depended on those who used them. Besides, at the first battle everything necessary would be supplied from the spoils of the vanquished. The sanguine southern temperament is prone to minimize obstacles and magnify possibilities. Otherwise the war would not have lasted four years, for from the outset the difficulties which were held as trifles would have seemed insurmountable to cooler heads. At bottom, if one but look closely enough, this trait is heroic, and has been the attribute of every hero from Hercules to the present.

The ladies viewed the parade from a platform erected for the purpose, and after the drill the companies were drawn up in front of the stand. As Edith walked out from the throng of maidens the commanding officers advanced to meet her. At her side was George Dupey with the flags. The scheming he had found necessary to secure this coveted post would have immortalized him in a political campaign.

Edith was pale with excitement and the novelty of the position, and her brown eyes glowed more lustrously than ever. She was dressed in the sheerest of organdy, in pattern a white ground sprigged with pale green leaves, and her wide leghorn hat was trimmed with green ribbons. For a moment she stood, graceful, supple, looking out upon the upturned faces, as if to collect herself. As she thus stood she was beautiful enough to be herself the cause of war had she lived in the mythical days of chivalric Greece. The breeze spread the folds of the flags till they almost encircled her; she might have personified the Old South, its last and most perfect flowering.

For an instant only she remained silent; then her vibrant, ringing voice could be heard by the farthest listener:

"Soldiers of the Fifth and Sixth Companies: In the name of your wives and mothers, your sisters and sweethearts, I present you with banners made by their fingers, consecrated by their tears, blessed with their prayers. These are pledges of our confidence in your valor and your ability to return victorious to those waiting at home. Southern women have no fear while there are southern men to protect their liberties. Your cause is just, your courage is undying; what have we to fear? And if it will brave your hearts to even greater deeds, be assured that at reveille, at taps, in the hush of midnight, in the roar of battle, at every hour of all the day, our prayers for your success are ascending heavenward."

She had hardly concluded when a strong-lunged fellow shouted:

"Three cheers for our wives and mothers, sisters and sweethearts!"

The cheers were given with a will, and in the glow of this enthusiasm Captain Seddon made his speech of acceptance.

"Miss Chester and ladies: In the name of my comrades I thank you for this memorial of your confidence. If any touch were needed to unify us, to inspire us with dauntless intrepidity, it has been given to-day. In no section of the globe is woman so truly a queen as in our own South—adored as maidens, worshiped as wives, revered as mothers, loved always. In going forth to battle for inalienable rights we are nerved by the thought of our firesides where you are waiting and praying. As guerdon of your trust we promise to rival the deeds of the most redoubtable heroes, and, if the God of battles will it, to win glorious victory."

The speech was almost cut short by sight of Ned, who came hurrying through the crowd, waved his hand gaily to his father, and clasped his mother round the neck before she knew he was nearer than Virginia. But surprise was not her chief sensation; she had been dreading that he

would be impatient to take a hand in such stirring scenes, and now the worst had come.

When his father had finished he sprang to the ground, and tossing his hat high in the air yelled:

"Hurrah for southern rights, and down with the Yankee!"

This display of feeling was the spark which starts the mine. Every man, woman, and child took up the cry. Grizzled old farmers shook their neighbors' hands with tears in their eyes and resistance on their lips. The recruits shouldered their guns in most unsoldierly fashion and ran from one to another, encouraging, boasting, many sobbing aloud in their excess of indignation. Women bade their friends good-by as though sending them on a wedding journey; they had not a gloomy foreboding.

Ned was everywhere.

"I heard your speech, Edith, and it was fine."

Next moment he was wringing Mr. Mayhew's hand.

"You are going with us as chaplain, mother wrote me, Mr. Mayhew."

"With us, Ned?"

"Yes, sir, I am going too. Hello, George, you looked the proudest man in the state to-day."

Then he thought of Max and sighed, for he was in such triumphant mood that he could be compassionate even to the foes of his own blood.

At this moment he met his father, whose hands he seized.

"Father! dear father! you will be a major-general if we don't whip the Yankees too soon. You are the handsomest soldier of the Confederacy."

The father smiled and asked:

"What are you doing at home so soon, my son?"

"I came to join your company. I cut commencement. Jove, didn't I hurry!"

Captain Seddon shook his head, but now was not the time to discuss the subject. Already the crowd was beginning to disperse. The soldiers were eager to join their families for this last night at home.

Ned went home in the carriage with his mother and Nell—his father was detained by the business of his company—and immediately applied himself to winning his mother's consent to his joining the army. In vain she adduced argument after argument against it; he overruled them all. Finally she played her last card:

"If you should be killed it would break my heart."

Her eyes filled with tears and she drew the boy close to her heart in inexpressibly tender appeal.

"Don't go, Neddie," pleaded Nell. See how you are making mother cry."

"I'll not be hurt, mother," Ned remonstrated. "You know what a lucky dog I have always been. It will break my heart if you don't let me go."

It ended with her consent, as he knew it would from the beginning. Then he hurried to the quarters. The little darkies spied him long before he reached them and set up the shout, "Dah Mahs Ned! Dah Mahs Ned!" The cry brought half a score of woolly heads out of the cabins and nearly as many strapping fellows from the fields near by. Uncle Isaac was sitting outside his door, sunning himself in the warm rays of the welcome sunshine.

"Hello, Uncle Isaac, how are you?" was the young master's cordial greeting.

"I's mighty po'ly, mighty po'ly, Mahs Ned. Dat Pete's de rampagiones' niggeh! He am bringin' meh gray ha'h in sorruh t' de grabe."

"Why, I thought Pete would have gotten over his Prodigal Son ways by this time."

"Lahd, mahsteh, he's er gittin' wuss. He's de Provigul an' G'liah an' little Abe whut killed his brudder all in one."

"Here's the scamp now. Pete, what have you got to say for yourself?"

Pete hung his head in abject shame and made no reply, so Ned continued:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Uncle Isaac. I am going to the army to-morrow, and I'll take Pete with me. Father will take Job and I want Pete."

Pete grinned from ear to ear with delight. He could have thrown himself at the boy's

feet in gratitude. But his father raised a howl:

"Oh, Mahs Ned, don' do dat! don' do dat!"

"Why not?"

"Pete am de on'y child I'm got. He am de joy ob meh ol' age. Dem raskilly Yankees 'll shoot Pete jes' ter spite me,' ca'se I b'longs t' one ob de fus' famblies ob Firginny; den I ain' hab no chile! Please, Mahs Ned, don' take meh one lamb."

Half crying, the old man poured forth without pause this string of remonstrance. Pete thought his father had gone stark, staring mad; it was the first instance of affection for his "one lamb" the old darky had ever shown. In spite of himself Ned screamed with laughter at the sudden change of front.

Uncle Isaac's consent was harder to obtain than Mrs. Seddon's had been, but Ned and Pete gave him no peace till he had yielded. And at last, although Ned had assured him repeatedly that Pete could not go into a fight if he would, and would be clear out of range of musket and cannon, and would be in no more danger than if he were quietly hoeing corn at home—at last, in the face of all assurances, the old man gave in because it was the young master asking a favor and not that he was satisfied.

When Ned had returned to the house, Pete, hands in pockets and head high in the air, assumed the consequence of a peacock.

"I, 'low I'll come back er kunnul, pappy, lack mahsteh," he called to his father, now sitting inside the door, with his head bowed upon his hands.

A groan was the only response. Isaac's ideas of war and the duties of a body-servant were as vague as Pete's.

"Fool, you!" taunted Mollie, the belle, angry with herself for not having been more friendly, now that the fates were smiling on honest, ugly Pete. "Fool, you! Kunnul ob er hawg-pen!"

But Mollie's disdain was of no moment; no cloud could come in Pete's sky that day. He went about his preparation for leaving, absolutely happy.

Ned met his father at the gate with the

announcement that he was ready to go. Zealous as Captain Seddon was, he could not fail to appreciate Ned's ardor, but he heard his plans with reluctance.

"Your mother needs you at home, Ned," he urged.

"Why, father, the darkies know exactly what to do."

"And in the fall you should be at school again. No gentleman can claim such a title without an education, if he can possibly get one."

"Father, could you study at such a time?"

"No, I could not," was the frank answer, and there the discussion ended.

But the master was determined that Job should remain with his mistress to relieve her of all care possible and that Pete should serve both him and Ned. Job was too faithful to murmur, but Mrs. Seddon did. She wished her husband, utterly unaccustomed to caring for himself, to have Job's thoughtful services. The master was firm, however, and had his way.

The following day they rode away, brave, gallant, conscientious, full of high hopes, with no prophetic vision of the result. But Mrs. Seddon's tears fell like rain, and all the days succeeding her heart kept time to the hopeless refrain, "Never, never more."

(To be continued.)

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY GEORGE HELI GUY.

IT has been pointed out as a satisfactory national characteristic that when once the American has had a thing well brought to his notice, and it is explained to him as the best of its kind, he immediately determines to have that best or none. This is certainly true of the electrical equipment of the modern American house, the installation of which, on a scale of remarkable elaboration and completeness, is now one of the first considerations of the architect in preparing the design of a new structure.

Current from some source is now generally available. In the city it is drawn from the local central station mains. In large country houses private plants are becoming the rule rather than the exception. Often the motive power for these is supplied by a windmill, which, in conjunction with a set of storage batteries, ensures all the electricity that is needed for light and power in the house and grounds. As it costs but a few hundred dollars and can be run for a dozen years at practically no expense beyond the cost of lubricants and an occasional cleaning, it brings a private current supply within reach of a large number of people.

In no respect has electricity worked a more conspicuous revolution in the household than in that of lighting. It has been said that before long the lighting engineer will play as important a part as the architect in the designing of both public and private buildings, and to this functionary the question of the hygienic and most effective illumination of the various apartments will be referred. Already artistic lighting has become a distinct calling (in which it is not surprising that many women are finding a congenial sphere of work), and effects of marvelous beauty are being created.

In a house lately built each room brings out a new possibility in the treatment of artificial light. The scheme of color of the billiard-room, for instance, the theme of whose decoration is based on the impression given in nature by a wood in autumn, is in green, brown, and amber. This scheme is carried out not only in the paneling and the furniture but also in the lighting. The electric lamps are so arranged as to illuminate the room generally with diffused light and still leave a strong light projected on the billiard-table. The archways of the room have large metal sconces, with hanging lamps well shaded from the table and still

giving a light convenient to those reading while leaning back on the settees. The central fittings consist of six separate pendants, suspended by flexible cords from the ceiling. Half-way down the cords are two disks of hammered brass. On the lower and larger one are two incandescent lamps, the rays from which are thrown upward to the other disk, which disperses them through the room. A bright glow is diffused around without there being any point of light to catch the eye or distract the attention of the players. Below the disks are ornamental lamps which light the table itself.

In another room, decorated on a white ground with a rose design in pink and green, the electric fittings are relied on to further develop the theme of the apartment. They consist simply of two entwined circles of gilded wrought iron, representing the stem of a rose-bush, and at each intersection a pendant drops in the form of a gilded saucer. From its center springs a brightly shining lamp, and round its edges are crystal beads, to give the idea and the sparkle of dewdrops among the roses.

The lighting of the dinner-table alone has advanced to an art, and the electrician of a well-known family seat at Newport is said to be employed for much of his time in designing new combinations of light and flowers for dining-room decoration. A pretty idea is the electric fountain, either oval or square, which is much in vogue. Its top edge is finished in filigree, and upon it is molded a piece of electroplate representing rocks, and supporting the glass basin upon outspreading fern leaves. The basin holds cut flowers, and the spray jet and shower can be imbued with varicolored lights by the pressure of a set of buttons in the table, within reach of the hostess.

The drawing-room artistically lighted by electricity gives evidence of the extent to which the modern illuminant has freed itself from the stiffness and heaviness of the old chandeliers and massive sidelight fixtures. Electric lamps can be introduced anywhere; in semi-transparent panels, within vases, or, with exquisite effect, within sea-shells, or suspended from ornamental figures. Curio

cabinets can be illuminated by shaded lamps inside, and their contents shown without even opening the doors of the case. The fireplace may be studded with lamps, grouped so as to reflect light from mirrors or sconces, or to simulate fire itself.

The tendency of household lighting is toward diffusion—to do away with the old wasteful blotches of light, that racked the nerves of the eye, and to fill the apartment with a soft luminance, at once restful and artistic. One of the most fascinating forms of illumination is produced by placing incandescent lamps out of sight in a ledge near the ceiling. The light is thrown into the room by reflectors, and can be colored at will by the placing of glass disks over the lamps. The effect of the glowing, tinted atmosphere is indescribable. More than one radical development in lighting methods is imminent, which will materially affect the cost and operation of house illumination. Phosphorescent lighting is understood to have been brought to a commercial phase, and soon our rooms will be illumined by glass tubes, placed along the cornice, which will fill the apartment with cool, diffused, though ample, radiance. One interesting feature of this light is that the color of the vacuum tube within which it is created by the intensely rapid vibration of the ether molecules can be changed by varying the degree of vacuum, or even by a slight readjustment of the circuit. The decorative possibilities thus opened out are infinite. The pervading lighting tint of a room could be modified or changed in endless combinations of all the colors of the rainbow.

An important step in the diffusion of light to which all recent improvements in methods of illumination are trending is the invention of a globe whose entire surface is divided into rings, mathematically calculated, the dividing lines of which are made as nearly as possible in the direction of the incident rays. Near the top of the globe the rings have the form of doubly reflecting prisms, which deflect the light downward through the lower portion of the globe. The effect is brilliant, while there is no

strain on the eye. The globe intensifies the actual amount of illumination, while softening its quality.

In the best-appointed houses of recent construction, ventilation is effected by an electric device which keeps the rooms cool in summer and at a wholesome warmth in winter, the temperature being automatically regulated during both seasons by a thermostat. What the incandescent lamp is to artificial lighting, the electric heater is to artificial heating. It is steady, agreeable, and controllable, free from dust, gas, and odor, and always ready for use. The current of air passing through every room can be adjusted both as to volume and temperature. For instance, the drawing-room thermostat or regulator can be set at 70° , while that in the hall is fixed at 60° . If the apartment cools below the limiting point, an electric circuit is broken and more heat is admitted until the normal degree is restored. In summer the house can be kept at a refreshingly cool temperature by the impulsion of cold air through pipes by large fan motors. The use of the fan motor of average size in rooms where ventilation is defective is now universally familiar. The *punka*, in its placid and oriental way, is to the East Indian what the fan motor is to the American, and it is actuated to-day, as it has been for centuries, by a coolie, whose greatest anxiety usually is to discover how soon the *sahib* is asleep. In spite of the disadvantages of the *punkawallah*, the East Indian is distinctly incredulous as to the ability of any mechanical contrivance to take the place of the *punka* and give its leisurely and rhythmical beat. Notwithstanding this natural conservatism, it is claimed that the new electric "punka puller" imitates almost exactly the quick pull and slow return of the *punkawallah*. The electric motor may not be so picturesque as an olive-skinned, beady-eyed coolie, in white tunic and scarlet *cummerbund*, but it is infinitely more reliable and conducive to evenness of temper.

Where the advantages of a general system of heating are not available, the electric radiator is in great request. It is both orna-

mental and handy, and can be shifted about to heat a corner of the room, or placed near the piano, to give just the necessary degree of warmth to keep the fingers of the music student from stiffening during a winter morning's practice. In bedrooms it is invaluable, as it can be regulated to take the chill off the air without raising the room to the unwholesome heat the maintenance of which is a vicious and sadly too common indulgence. Placed in the bathroom, it can be started in the morning by pressing a button in a bedchamber in any part of the house, so that by the time the bather is ready the room is at an agreeable temperature.

A notable utilization of electricity, in the enlightened tendency of higher civilization to breathe better air and more of it, is the domestic ozone machine, which disseminates ozone throughout the atmosphere of the house, keeping it fresh and healthy. All indoor air is more or less bad, no matter how good the ventilation may be, and medical men have long looked forward to a cheap and easy method of ozonizing it as one of the greatest blessings that could be given to humanity.

Another domestic novelty is an electric window-sash operating device, which enables all the windows in the house to be instantly closed, say on the approach of a storm, without a visit to each window being entailed. This invention has also been applied to churches, in which the pastor, with a switchboard on his pulpit, can let in a supply of air from one or a dozen windows, whenever the atmosphere of the church becomes oppressive.

In the bedroom the electric current provides many novel facilities. Nowadays almost every woman, with the current available, has an electric curling-iron, which is the only appliance yet devised that will effect its purpose without incurring the risk of burning the hair. Another electrical addition to the paraphernalia of the toilet is the hair-dryer. The hair is spread out over a wire framework, placed over a blower, and a steady stream of warm air is forced through it by electricity, drying it rapidly

and thoroughly. The usefulness of this device is not, however, confined to one sex ; it is coming into vogue in barbers' shops as a "rounding off" to the popular shampoo. The bedroom fluid heater is another device of great utility. It is a silver-plated bulb or coil, that is plunged into a tumbler or any vessel containing the water or other liquid to be heated. It is most handy in invalid chambers, where liquids have to be warmed or boiled on short notice at all hours of the day and night. It will boil half a pint of water in three minutes.

In summer time any lamp may be unscrewed from its socket and the cord attached to a fan motor, which can be run at any speed, and will often do much to render a long hot night endurable and sleep possible. On cold nights the flexible cord can be connected to an electric foot or bed warmer, and the chill can be taken off the sheets.

The class of persons who retain the traditional fear of the hidden burglar find great consolation in the secret push-button placed at the head of the bed and connected with an alarm at the nearest police station. In fact, with such an appliance at command, it is almost a disappointment that the thief does not materialize. The sensation of noiselessly touching the button and knowing that the more busily the gruesome visitor is engaged the more certain is his capture at the hands of the policemen who are hastening from the station, must be unique.

But this is only one of a hundred existing resources for protection against the house-breaker. It has been truly said that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a burglar to make a successful raid on a building completely equipped with electric alarm devices. It is not at all necessary that the occupants of the premises shall take any active part in resisting the burglary. They can lie quietly in bed, and yet be aware of every movement of the unsuspecting thief below. He may touch the wire of the fence enclosing the grounds, or tread on the door-mat, or open a window, or tamper with a lock, or cut through a wood panel. In any of these cases an

alarm is telegraphed all over the house, and at the police station, and even if the cracksmen should get inside the house an invisible wire, stretched across the hall or threading the corridors, may at any moment swing upon him the barrel of a swivel-gun and discharge its contents simultaneously. The electric fire-alarm is equally trustworthy. It is sounded at the fire station by the operation of a thermostat in any room in which the temperature has been raised above a certain point by an incipient fire.

Whether, in the long run, electricity has done the solitary bachelor a good turn is a debatable question, but it has certainly eased the burden of his domestic anxieties. While he is dressing he connects his electric coffee-pot, and the brewing of his morning beverage proceeds forthwith. Meanwhile his eggs are being cooked in the electric boiler, or a chop is being done to a turn on the electric gridiron, which gives an unmatched flavor to the meat. As he sits down to the table slices of bread are placed in the electric toast-rack and are browned before his eyes. If he be an adept of the chafing-dish, he can produce the subtlest culinary effects without fear of failure.

The modern kitchen is supplied with an electric cooking outfit—oven, broiler, plate stove, coffee-pot, teakettle, and chafing-dish—and the knives are cleaned and the dishes are washed by an electric motor. The fumes of the cooking pass up the overhanging flue, and no unpleasant heat is radiated from the utensils. The food cooked is unsinged and juicy, tempting both to the eye and the palate. Indeed all the meats electrically cooked are most appetizing. The heat is always sufficient, but never excessive ; it can in every case be regulated to meet the requirements of the particular dish. In fact electric cooking is a revelation, and it gives a new and immeasurably quickened force to the time-worn aphorism as to the respective origin of the meat and they who prepare it for the table.

The new thermopile will be greatly appreciated in household work. It produces electricity direct from heat—what electricians have been trying to do for ages. In-

side a metallic case, that can be slipped into a hat-box, is a Bunsen burner, the flame of which plays on a series of metal "couples." If you want electricity, all you have to do is to light the Bunsen burner. Possessing a thermopile, the householder is independent of both central stations and batteries; with current from it he can operate electric bells, drive sewing-machines, fan motors, and a variety of apparatus, and even instal his own electric lighting plant.

An electrical mechanism is devoted to the pounding out of music on the piano; but those who have any regard for the touch and action of their instrument will do well to be content with the possibly less skilful, but assuredly less vicious, manipulation of human fingers.

Much of the work of private laundries is now done with electric irons, the clothes being also electrically washed and dried. The servants are much less fatigued than with the old system, and the day's task is finished in half the time it used to be.

For the benefit of victims of the fly pest, a humorous inventor announces, as a summer novelty, an annihilator of moths, flies, and mosquitoes. It consists of an incandescent lamp, placed inside a large globe, which is coated externally with a mixture of honey and wine, or any other seductive viscous mass. The windows and doors are closed, the blinds drawn down, and the current is turned on. Before long the insect life, attracted by the glare, will be found sticking to the glass globe. After a dip into hot water the trap is ready to be reset.

There is a multitude of new domestic

uses of the telephone. A great deal of shopping is now done telephonically. In some cities a special service is supplied when there is sickness in a family, and constant communication with the doctor is necessary, and an invalid's instrument has been invented whereby the isolation from the outside world incident to infectious diseases is mitigated. In some places the idea of paying social calls over the wire has been put into actual operation.

Of innumerable other electric devices for the household it must suffice to mention one, the great convenience of which is day by day being more thoroughly realized—the electric elevator. Stairs will soon be looked upon as a barbarism. It is now as easy, and relatively as cheap, to have an electric elevator in a private house as in a large building. It is made to work automatically, so that it entails not the slightest danger. An invalid or a child can operate it; it stops only at each floor, and starts by the pressing of a button only when the door is closed. A variant of this convenient means of household transportation is a small electric motor, which runs on a guide attached to the balustrade of the stairs. The motor carries a seat, which holds one person, who by a lever can regulate the speed at which he is carried up to the top of the house or down to the bottom.

Thus electricity, after promoting the cultivation of the useful arts of life, adapts itself to domestic needs and graces, and, going hand in hand with culture and luxury, heightens the beauty and enhances the comfort of the modern household.

GOLD-FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE YUKON.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

THE newspapers had their joke, thirty years ago, about the ice manufactory which Secretary of State Seward had bought for us from Russia for \$7,200,000. We knew scarcely anything of Alaska then, and the great territory, a fifth as large as the rest of our country, is still only partly

explored; but we know Alaska does not produce as much ice as was supposed and is rich in other resources of a desirable character. We purchased Alaska at a bargain. The territory is returning to the country every year about as much as it cost us, and its resources in gold, in timber, in

fish, and in coal and petroleum are still almost untouched. The rapacity of sealers has half ruined one industry, but in all other respects we have barely scratched the surface of a part of Alaska.

The chief interest centers to-day in the gold-fields, and particularly in the placer diggings; for some of the richest placers ever found have been worked since June, 1896, in the Yukon region. It is too early to pin much faith to the assertion, often heard, that these are the greatest finds of alluvial gold ever known. We do not yet know the extent of these placer fields nor how soon their wealth may be exhausted. We know that the bars within easy reach at the mouths of little creeks emptying into Forty Mile River, one of the oldest of the Yukon mining fields, have become exhausted. We know that each of a number of great placer camps in California and Montana yielded a larger amount of gold than the entire product which Alaskan and Yukon miners have as yet sent home. Still, the story of the Klondike finds is very wonderful; and the results, thus far, of the study of the upper Yukon encourage the belief that the most extensive and productive area of alluvial gold-fields yet discovered is just beginning to be developed.

In one respect the history of the first year on the Klondike appears to be unequaled by that of any other placer gold camp. Who ever heard before of a considerable colony of gold-claim owners none of whom drew a blank? Not one of the three hundred holders of placer claims on the Klondike and its tributaries has failed, in the first year, to make a stake. There was large disparity in the amounts of the precious metal obtained, for while many cleaned up only \$5,000 there was a number of exceptional prizes ranging from \$30,000 to \$60,000 and up to \$130,000. But not a man in the diggings failed to make money; and even the miners who worked by the day for \$10 to \$15 were able to show a fine sack of gold-dust at the end of the first season. This phase of the first Klondike results is remarkable.

The spelling and origin of some of the

names most frequently seen in the newspaper reports are interesting, and it is desirable that uniform orthography be used. The name Yukon was first applied to the great river of Alaska by Mr. J. Bell, of the Hudson Bay Company, in 1846. He understood this to be the Indian name of the river. The name of the Klondike River is still spelled in three ways. To represent more exactly the pronunciation of the Indian name it should be spelled "Thron-Diuck," but the miners' version has been accepted, and the name should be spelled according to the simple and common-sense rules of our Board on Geographic Names. The authoritative spelling is "Klondike," as it is now appearing in all our government publications. The Indian name of the inlet which is the nearest approach to Chilkoot Pass from Juneau is "Taiya," and the miners have given the name to the landing-place at the head of the inlet where they begin the march over the pass. But they have long spelled the name "Dyea," and on account of its common acceptance our government has adopted this spelling. To secure uniform orthography all writers should adopt the nomenclature in the latest Alaskan chart of our Coast and Geodetic Survey, corrected to August, this year, for these spellings will appear hereafter in all official reports and maps, and are in accord with the orthographic rules of the leading geographical societies.

Alaska abounds with gold, and we have no idea as yet of the extent of its gold-bearing ledges and placers. It has been found, for instance, in central Alaska on the Tanana River, on the rivers of far northern Alaska, and in other regions, none of which has yet been prospected, even in the most cursory manner. In a commercial sense it was first revealed along the south-east coast in 1873, and it was seven years later when Joseph Juneau reported its existence in important quantities in the neighborhood of the now famous town that bears his name. It is on Douglas Island, near Juneau, that the great Treadwell mine, which Mr. John Treadwell bought for \$400, is operating the largest stamp

mill in the world, pounding out gold from the low-grade ore at the rate of \$70,000 to \$80,000 a month, at a cost of about one third of the product. Ten mills are in operation at the mines in this district.

Coast mining in southern Alaska is almost exclusively confined to quartz mining, and gold-bearing ledges are being found all along the extensive and tortuous coast, from Sundum Bay in the South to Unalaska in the North, a distance in a straight line of over twelve hundred miles, though the coast is much longer. Many of the hundreds of islands that skirt this coast-line are rich in promise, and a number of them are yielding their gold, particularly in the Sitka, Juneau, and Sundum regions; and a number of placer regions on the coast, where the comparatively poor man may seek gold-dust, are opening here and there, and particularly in Cook Inlet, far north, where some hundreds of miners are rewarded by from \$10 to \$20 for a day's digging.

It is nearly half a century since the discovery of gold placers in the Sierras turned the eyes of the world to California, and that state still yields about a third of our total gold product. For scores of years to come we may expect that these great quartz ledges that outcrop along the coast and on the islands of Alaska will largely swell the total of our gold product, and mining there will always be facilitated by the coast climate, which is never very hot in summer or cold in winter.

The two types of mining carried on in Alaska to-day are quartz mining on the coast and placer mining in the upper Yukon region of the far interior. But considerable placer mining is also done on the coast, while quartz crushing is certain to become a leading feature on the Yukon. For some years to come, however, we may observe the broad distinction, in Alaskan gold-mining, of quartz crushing on the coast and placer digging in the Yukon district.

There is a great contrast, in accessibility and climate, between these two mining regions. It is child's play now to travel to the Alaskan coast mines from New York

compared with the dangers and hardships of the overland route to California during the rush of the early days; but the journey to the Yukon is more difficult and perilous than that across our big plains in the fifties.

Of the four overland routes, those by Chilkoot and White Passes are nearest the headwaters of the Lewes River, where passengers and freight take to the water highway; and the Chilkoot route is generally selected, because, though the pass is arduous climbing, the route is less interrupted by land portages, and the distance from the sea to the lakes where boats are launched is only twenty-seven miles. About a dozen miners every year lose their lives in the river rapids that carry them toward the Yukon at the rate of thirteen to fifteen miles an hour. The Canadians believe the White Pass, also called the Skagway, just east of Chilkoot, is the coming route; its grades are not so steep, and they say a wagon road or even a railroad may be carried across. In a year more we shall probably know how future gold seekers are to reach the Yukon with least expense and hardship. The all water route, by way of the Yukon's mouth, is not popular, because it is twice as costly, four times as long, and much of the short summer season has passed before the steamboat traveler reaches the gold-fields.

The gold quest probably never took fortune-hunters to so desolate a region and so wretched a climate. In the short summer the temperature rises to 90° and 100° in the shade. In the long winter the temperature is 40° to 60° below zero for many days in succession. Not a few strong men are invalided by the summer's humid heat; clouds of moisture from the thawing earth fill the air, and in this heat and humidity mosquitoes reach their highest development and aggressiveness. The gold-bearing dirt and gravel can be sluiced only during sixty to eighty days of the year, and until two years ago mining operations were mostly confined to three short months. But new methods, suggested by the climatic conditions, have now revolutionized placer mining on the Yukon.

To-day the miners are working the year round. At first they tried explosives to break the frozen earth into chunks, but this expedient was not a success. Then in 1895 two men on the Birch Creek diggings conceived an idea which deprived the saloons and dance-halls of Forty Mile and Cudahy of most of their patrons—the miners who lived in idleness for three fourths of the year at these two towns. These men remained on their claims during the winter, and every night they kindled the spruce boughs and twigs which they had spread over the ground. In the morning two or three inches of the gravel were thawed, so that the stuff might be shoveled out and heaped up on the surface. This process was daily repeated, and, though the gravel heaps froze again, the particles had been separated, the hot summer sun soon thawed the masses, and the big gravel heaps were ready for sluicing. This is now the general practice; and the change started the decline of the famous Yukon settlements of Forty Mile and Cudahy which was completed by the stampede to the Klondike. The miners remained at their claims, away from the settlements on the Yukon and safe from the allurements of the gambling den and saloon.

It is believed that the earliest reference to gold in the Yukon region was that of Mr. F. Whympier, who wrote in 1869: "It is worthy of mention that minute specks of gold have been found by some of the Hudson Bay Company's men in the Yukon, but not in quantities to warrant a rush to the locality." Not till 1881 was gold known to exist there in paying quantities. Then a few miners braved the terrors of Chilkoot Pass, drifted down the western head streams of the Yukon, and, nearing the great river, found good pay dirt on the bars where the creeks joined the larger streams. Other miners followed the pioneers, and at last the Yukon itself was reached, and in 1886 four men panned out \$6,000 in thirty days on the Stewart tributary. The following year over three hundred men were on the Yukon, most of them on Forty Mile River, where they took out over \$100,000 in the

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three summer months. Still there was no rush to the Yukon. The difficulties of getting there were too great, the hardships were too formidable, and most miners thought the returns were not large enough to pay for it all. There has never been a Yukon stampede till the Klondike excitement began; and when G. W. Cormack sent word to Forty Mile of his great discovery, just about a year ago, there were less than one thousand men in the entire gold-field, from the Hootalinqua River down the Yukon to Circle City.

A very important fact about most Yukon placers, thus far, is that they have been worked out in a comparatively short time. Forty Mile River has yielded about \$500,000, but the miners said, last year, that all the most accessible bars had been exhausted. There are, however, numerous bench and bank bars, timbered and frozen, known to be rich, but not yet touched because hydraulic mining is required. The men who took out \$6,000 in a month on Cassier bar, in 1886, did not find over \$10 a day on the same bar in 1887. This is the history of the Yukon workings. But very rich and widely distributed discoveries were made last year and in 1895, and they would be famous now if the Klondike finds had not dwarfed them. The greatness of this placer region depends not so much upon the Klondike discoveries, surpassing as they are, but upon the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that there are many hundreds of rich placers which will add enormously to the world's wealth in gold, as they are gradually revealed. A few words upon the general aspects of the upper Yukon territory will show upon what basis this prospect rests.

The valley of the Yukon, all through this placer region, is deeply cut in an elevated, undulating plateau on which rest many ranges of low and partly barren hills, without a single well-defined mountain range crossing the district. As a rule the river washes the base of these hills, which rise from five hundred to fifteen hundred feet above it, and there are long stretches of steep bluff directly walling in the river, affording many picturesque and even grand

views. Here and there important tributaries enter the river, some of them two hundred miles or more in length, their sources being far west in Alaska, or east in Canada. These tributaries are fed by a great number of small streams and creeks, following tortuous courses among the hills, the whole comprising a vast network of waterways that have dug deep gulches. Where they reach the larger streams, bars have been formed of the detritus brought down the gulches they have dug; and above these bars, along the steep sides of the gulches or of the rivers to which the creeks are tributary, are often found parts of the bars formed before the water system had cut its way down to its present level.

It is in these bars and stream beds that the placer gold is found. Only a very small part of them has yet been worked, and in fact the most of this rugged region, with its intricate hydrographic system, has not yet been explored. Prospecting is very difficult. These tributary streams are a long succession of cañons, whirlpools, and rapids, and not only a thirst for gold, but a high degree of skill and courage as well, are required for their exploration. Prospecting must proceed slowly. Thus far it has been confined almost entirely to the larger and most accessible streams. But it is reasonable to draw inferences from what is already known as to what will be found under similar conditions. Within the past two years prospects not yet opened up, of the highest promise, have been discovered, many miles from the Yukon, both on the Alaskan and Canadian sides. Rivers like the Stewart, that had been abandoned, after two or three placers were worked out, are being reoccupied, and the placers higher up the streams are found to be equally promising. Most of the work has been confined to a comparatively narrow segment on both sides of the Yukon, and now begins the slow work of exploration and exploitation far east and

west of the scene of the past ten years' activity. Mr. Ogilvie, Dr. Dawson, and Mr. McConnell, of the Canadian Land and Geological Survey, have given the most study, in a scientific sense, to this region. From the data obtained, Dr. Dawson expresses the view that gold-bearing gravels may be found in the bed of every stream, and that the area of this auriferous region, in Canadian territory alone, is scores of thousands of square miles. It is not wise to invest large sums of money upon the basis merely of inference, but there is slight room for doubt that this placer region is both rich and extensive and that a goodly part of it is tucked away in our own territory of Alaska.

There will be a large field, too, for the other form of mining, that requires quartz crushers. Nature deposited gold in veins, usually of quartz, and it is only when the forces that wear down the surface of the earth break up the comparatively superficial parts of these veins and ledges, and crumble the pieces of rock as they are rolled and tumbled in the beds of creeks and torrents, that the gold is able to escape, is distributed through the gravel and sand, and gradually works down to the bed rock. This is placer gold, and the fact that it exists points to a strong probability that the ledges from which all this mass of coarse and fine gold grains were derived still exist, in part at least, and not far away. They are being found, in fact, and our Geological Survey expedition last year traced a part of these gold-bearing rocks, and found them to extend in a broad belt running northwest into Alaska from Canadian territory. Mr. Ogilvie and others are reporting the discovery of quartz veins in other parts of the Yukon district. These discoveries will justify the importation of quartz-mining machinery, and this other phase of the industry will probably give value to the upper Yukon region long after the placers which have established its fame have been exhausted.

TWO MONTHS' OUTING ON A FARM.

BY THEODORE L. FLOOD.



DRIVEWAY LEADING TO VERNON HALL.

IN Vernon Valley, which is only three miles long and one mile wide, we cast our lot for a two months' summer outing. Our party consisted of seven people: Dr. Wells, a scientist, Mr. Gregory, a manufacturer, the editor of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, our wives, and Miss Marie, a bright little girl of seven summers. We located near the head of the valley, in Vernon Hall, which proved to be a most delightful habitation for any company, large or small, cheerful or morose. A beautiful piece of country surrounds Vernon Hall. There are no mountains, but the hills rise to about the point where, if they had not stopped, they would have become mountains. The country is rich in apple orchards, maple-sugar camps, and the best of all drinks, pure spring-water. This last may be had by simply tapping the earth at almost any place. The woods

on the summit of the hills serve as a green fringe to the whole valley during the summer months. The farmhouses are two-story buildings of modern architectural design, and neatly painted. They are set back from the public highway, with a driveway leading to them, which assures retirement and secures for the occupants quiet and rest. A small stream of never-failing water runs down the valley and empties into French Creek and finally into the Alleghany River.



FRONT VIEW OF VERNON HALL.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO VERNON HALL.

No telegraph or telephone line is seen in Vernon Valley; no electric-car track or steam railway stretches through it. It is free from the disturbances of modern civilization and the inhabitants seem willing that capital shall never desecrate their soil with these improvements. The horse and wagon, or the horse and carriage, the saddle horse, and the bicycle satisfy the ambition of the people for means of travel. The railway station, the telephone and telegraph offices are only three miles—twenty minutes—away on a good level road.

Vernon Hall is an ideal domicile for its purpose. It is a plain one-story building with a hall twenty-five feet wide and thirty-six feet long. This is made after the fashion of an old English hall, with a fireplace at the center of the room that will take a yule log four feet long. A door at one end of the room opens into a hall which introduces one to two reception-rooms, while a door at the other end opens into another hall leading to the sleeping apartments. A door beside the fireplace leads to the kitchen, and double doors open onto the veranda. The room is finished in natural wood—Georgia pine—up to the rafters. This hall is the music-room, sitting-room, library,

reading-room, and dining-room, and the young folks think that the violin with piano accompaniment never sounds so well anywhere else. The meals are served on a round table which fills considerable space, and the guests can always touch elbows, which means that the table is always full.

The veranda is a surprise when you first look upon it. It is fourteen feet wide by sixty-four feet long, and here settees, rocking-chairs, and hammocks tend to make life comfortable. This great porch is adorned with seven columns after the colonial design. Here one may sit and see the toilers on eight different farms up and down the valley, and witness the grazing of horses, cattle, and sheep on the hills far and near. The view is one of the most beautiful to be found in northwestern Pennsylvania.

When there is a wheel-meet or corn-roast at Vernon Hall, or when the Round Table, a club of fifty gentlemen, comes from the city, a variety of entertainment is offered, ranging in purpose and dignity from the scholarly literary program on weighty scientific matters to the mirth-provoking improvisations of amateur comedians, costumed from Vernon Hall's ample, if crude, stage supplies. Music lovers find at their service

a piano, a music-box, an accordion, an Italian hand-organ (which last instrument some musicians say sounds better in the country than when its strains are confined by the walls of city buildings), and many another less esteemed but not less vocal appliance. On Sunday evening an informal concert is sometimes given, the repertoire including songs of the earlier and later times, to the best sacred music in vogue, selections from the church hymnology, and melodies of the jubilee singers, and every performer uses his or her full volume of voice, while doors and French windows are wide open, with never a thought that the neighbors will be disturbed. And this suggests one of the advantages of country life: a man is at liberty to use his own house for an evening's entertainment, however noisy, as he hardly feels justified in doing in a packed town or city, where neighbors next door and across the street may be annoyed.

Horseback riding is a favorite exercise with some persons at Vernon Hall. Since the bicycle has become popular, an occasional race between a man in the saddle and a company of bicyclists over the country for eight or ten miles is a common outing. A favorite volume at Vernon Hall is "Horses, Saddles, and Bridles," by

Major Carter of the United States cavalry. This book is full of information about the horse, from the tips of his ears to the calks on his shoes, and, though primarily designed for the cavalry, it will give one a complete knowledge of the physiology of the horse and will aid one to understand the philosophy of his nature and instincts. After reading this volume we decided that because we had all grown so willing to sit at our ease in a carriage or on a rubber-tired wheel, and disliked the violent motion of riding horseback, we had been avoiding one of the best exercises a man can take, and we agreed that in our company neither electricity, steam, nor the bicycle should supersede that noble animal the horse.

The birds about Vernon Hall are numerous and interesting. It was a fascinating study for our party to watch a pair of woodpeckers burrowing into the trunk of a maple tree thirty feet from the ground to make a nest. Here they set up house-keeping, and everything was going pleasantly, when about five o'clock one afternoon Dr. Wells and I observed a red squirrel running up the tree to the woodpeckers' nest. As the birds were away, he went in. Presently he put his head out of the nest and in his fore paws he held an egg. There



INTERIOR VIEW OF VERNON HALL.



READY FOR A DRIVE.

he perched, chipped off pieces of the egg-shell, ate the contents, and let the broken shell drop to the ground, where Marie sorrowfully picked it up. The squirrel went back as if he were looking for another egg, but seeming to be unsuccessful in his search he came out and went away. We watched the effect of this depredation on the woodpeckers. It made one of them very despondent. She seemed not to enjoy

away in a wood, and were on the watch for him the next evening at about the hour of his first appearance. He came running down the fences from the direction of the wood, making directly for the woodpeckers' nest again for more provisions. In brief council the squirrel's doom was sealed, and Dr. Wells with a shot-gun brought him to the ground. Marie, who had been interested in the case from the beginning,

soaring in the air or flying from tree to tree, while her mate tried to encourage and cheer her, but without avail. The robbery made such an impression upon Mrs. Wells and the other ladies that we determined to locate the little marauder and bring him to justice if his pillaging continued. We discovered that he had his home about an eighth of a mile



ON THE TERRACE AT VERNON HALL.

picked up the dead body of the squirrel and took it over to the base of the tree in which the woodpeckers were located, saying, "I want this squirrel to lie here until to-morrow, so the little birds will know that their enemy is dead and won't be troubled about their eggs and their home any more."

Our attention was called soon after this to a humming-bird, which was darting in and out among the trumpet-honeysuckle

neighbor. He had burrowed into a terrace in front of the porch and went in and out with as much regularity and self-possession as if he owned the plantation. Every morning and evening Marie would carry hickory-nuts and butternuts and leave them near the entrance to the chipmunk's home, and the little fellow would capture all of the provisions and disappear with them, storing them up, I suppose, for his winter supply. We insisted to Marie that she would make



A WHEEL-MEET AT VERNON HALL.

blossoms on the porch. Dr. Wells remarked: "I presume most people think that the humming-bird gets honey out of flowers when he puts his bill into them, but this is a mistake. There are insects in the flower getting the honey, and the humming-bird catches the insects and eats them."

Between the vine which attracted the humming-bird and the tree where the woodpeckers had their nest, a chipmunk made his residence and became a very friendly

the chipmunk lazy—that he would think the world was laying its riches at his feet and so would not work; but the little maid took too great delight in playing the part of a bountiful provider to think of discipline.

It was our aim at Vernon Hall to encourage the robins, the lettuce birds, and the other common species to gather about and build their nests, and to promote this we secured certain musical instruments which imitate the calls of birds. When these were employed our little feathered

friends would reply from the surrounding trees, and we could get up a bird concert on short notice on that spacious lawn.

For a few years it was the custom at the Hall to celebrate the Fourth of July with a grand fusillade of fire-crackers, but we learned that the noise frightened the birds and squirrels away, and since then the day has been observed by putting up colored balloons and burning colored fires at night, leaving the noisy fire-crackers entirely out of the program. And the birds show their appreciation by staying through their season and giving us their sweet songs.

to the house and, with the use of yeast and other ingredients, made into bread. Marie listened with rapt attention, and then said soberly, "But how could I know all that when I live in the city and never saw wheat before?" And she decided that living in the country was better than going to school, since she learned things there that she did not learn at school.

A few days later she seemed wild with desire for further information, and called, "Mrs. Gregory, come and tell me about the cows. What are they driving them to the barn for?" Mrs. Gregory took her to



ANNA.

LUCY.

MARIE.

MARIE AND HER VISITORS FEEDING THE DUCKS.

Marie found other subjects of instruction besides the birds and squirrels. Dr. Wells took her on his back into a wheat-field when the grain was just ripe. They brought back a little sheaf of wheat and inquiry was made of the child, "Do you know anything about bread?" She said, "I know when it is good." "But do you know where bread comes from?" and at that she shook her head. Then Dr. Wells explained how the wheat that she had just seen would be cut, taken into the barn, and thrashed, then the wheat kernels would be removed from the chaff and taken to the mill and ground into flour, then the flour would be brought

watch the men milking. "Tell me all about it," Marie entreated. "This milk will make cream, butter, and cheese," Mrs. Gregory said. "Will it make ice cream?" asked the child. "Yes," replied Mrs. Gregory. Marie was delighted with this new knowledge, perceiving that there is a very close connection between the cows and the dinner-table.

Mrs. Wells, hearing this dialogue, told the following anecdote: "Two fresh-air boys visited a farmhouse near here and went into the field to see a man dig potatoes. At the dinner-table they were asked if they would be served with potatoes, and stoutly



A GROUP OF JERSEYS.

declined. After dinner the lady of the house questioned them as to why they did not eat the vegetable, and obtained this reply: 'When we are at home in the city we eat potatoes that we buy in the store, but we won't eat your potatoes because you dig them out of the ground.'"

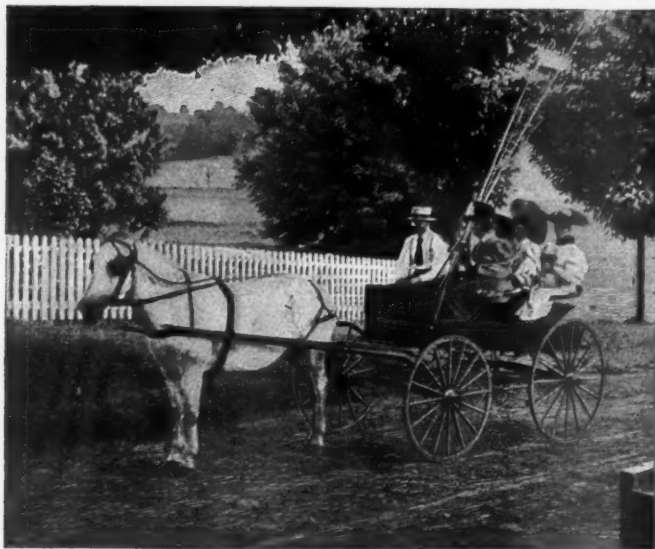
As in other rural localities, so here many of the homes are beautified by blossoming plants—roses, often in profusion, and many varieties of the hardier annuals and perennials. It is true that to most farmers the constant delving in the soil for more practical purposes renders flower

culture anything but a novelty and a pastime, even had they leisure for such occupations, and doubtless it is most frequently the busy hands of the wives and daughters that train the morning-glories in an airy screen about the back porch and coax the sweet peas into a mass of blooming fragrance; but, whoever does the work, the result is always a cheering symbol of aspiration.

At Vernon Hall not only are there cultivated flowers in abundance, from the choicest roses, through the long list of garden favorites—the peony, fleur-de-lis, jonquil,



UNLOADING HAY.



A FISHING PARTY.

nasturtium, bachelor's-button, columbine, phlox, verbena, gladiolus, and many another—to the more rugged bloomers, such as the syringa, deutzia, and strawberry shrub, but the native flora also is not unappreciated, and buttercups, daisies, and bouncing-bet proffer their humble charms from the outskirts of the lawn, while great jars of wild sunflowers and goldenrod stand by the vine-festooned pillars of the porch, and vases of wild roses, ferns, and feathery *Spiræa* adorn the mantel or lend their grace to the dining-table.

In this country the hay and grain harvest is not large, because every farm is small and of necessity the harvest is limited. From twenty-five to fifty tons of hay is a strong yield for any one farm, and from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of wheat and from three to seven hundred bushels of oats are called good crops. The tendency is toward working small farms and stimulating the soil for each crop, with the belief that one acre of land scientifically and industriously farmed will produce more than three when carelessly worked. The crops are just bulky enough to require three horses and three men to handle them promptly and well. In some cases two

men are sufficient, with the aid of modern machinery.

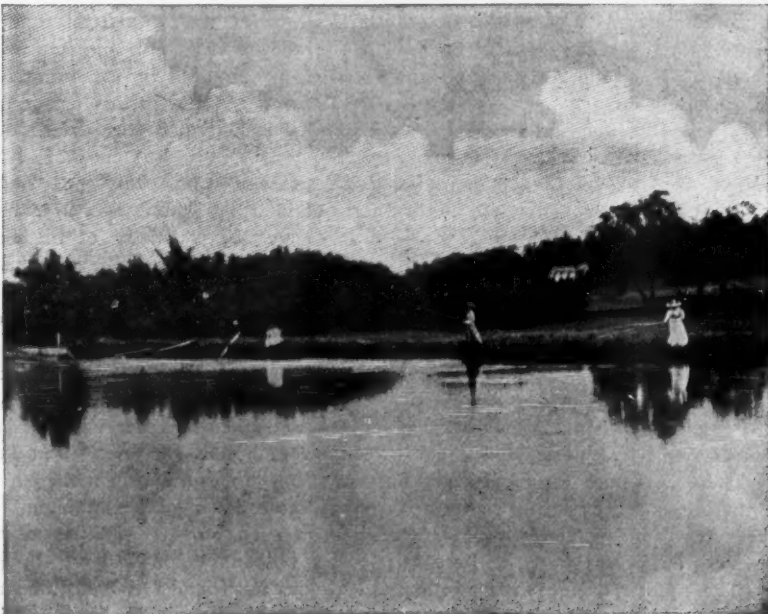
This is where our interest was heightened. We were familiar with the old-time harvests, but now that inventions and patents have put a variety of labor-saving machines into the hands of the workmen the processes are greatly changed. In this valley forty years ago the grass was cut with a scythe, four or five men in a row bend-

ing their backs to the work and with regular step keeping up a rhythmical stroke. It was beautiful to look upon, but it was hard work for the mowers. Now a mowing-machine, drawn by a span of horses and with a seat occupied by the driver, cuts more grass in a forenoon than five men could with scythes. The once familiar sight of several men raking hay with old-fashioned hand rakes has been superseded by the hayrake drawn by two horses, with the driver sitting at ease upon the rake, and sometimes protected from the sun by an umbrella fastened to the machine. The modern hay-loader places the hay upon the wagon more quickly than two men can pitch it with forks. When the wagon is driven into the barn the hay is unloaded by one man, who uses an ingenious hay-fork attached to block and tackle, which is operated by a horse. This takes the place of the man who used to lift the load by forkfuls into the mow. It is a pleasing sight to one who was familiar with the old-time fork and the method of throwing back hay into a long mow, and it all seems so simple that one can hardly believe it is not magic. The old wheat cradle swung by a muscular man played an important part in cutting the crops of wheat, oats, and rye

in days of yore. It required a skilful stroke with a cradle to cut a wide, clean swath. Now the reaper, built on scientific principles, fells a crop and leaves a field as though it were shaved. It is drawn by two or three horses, driven by a man comfortably seated on the machine, and is one of the marvels of this age. This reaper cuts the grain, forms it into sheaves, binds it with cord, and drops the sheaves in bunches ready to be shocked. It is to the farmer what the printing-press is to the publishing house and the steam-engine to the railway train and ocean steamer. In the olden days I have seen boys riding horses all day on a barn floor to tramp out the grain from the chaff and straw. Then the flail came and made music to good time. Two men would each give an alternate stroke to separate the grain from the stalk. I have driven five horses round a circle all day to furnish power to run the thrashing-machine, but now the thrashing-machine is propelled by a steam-engine. The proprietor of the engine and thrasher drives his machines from farm to farm on the public highway

by steam power, reminding one that the farmer has already introduced the horseless carriage. When one thinks of the revolution that has been made in the methods and machinery for harvesting and garnering, it seems as though farming were made easy, as it certainly has been made attractive and interesting to the observer.

The silo is a popular institution in this region. It is a large box-like frame building, thirty-five feet high and about fifteen feet square. It is weather-boarded, sealed tight, and has a cemented floor. This is the modern building for putting up a feed for cattle known as ensilage. The corn composing this feed is not raised in hills, but is sowed in rows, and grows nine or ten feet high, with a thick stalk. It is cut green, down near the roots, hauled into the barn, and run through a machine that cuts the stalk, ears, and leaves into pieces about one or two inches long. These are run to the top of the silo in a carrier, which goes up and down by machinery, and are emptied automatically into the silo. This chopped corn is then spread around and tramped down by



AT THE FISH-POND.



A "STRAW RIDE" AT VERNON HALL.

one or two men, and it has now become ensilage. When the silo is filled it is covered with boards and a weight is put upon it. This is a splendid arrangement for satisfying a herd with feed that is fresh and conducive to both health and good keeping, and to the farmer it is an advantage in insuring him and his customers fresh butter and milk during the winter months. Ensilage is regarded as the cheapest and most economical feed that can be produced. It is estimated that six acres will yield enough corn to keep twenty cows where the winter is five months long.

Although in these parts not so many men are employed on the farms with machinery as formerly, yet more land is cultivated. There are more farmhouses, more people to the square mile, and more men own their farms. The tendency seems to be that every man shall own the farm he works. The renting of farms or working them on shares is rare in Vernon Valley. Where a farm of from three hundred to five

hundred acres was owned by one man threescore years ago, now one man works a farm of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five acres, and in this locality every landowner is contented with a farm of this size.

The farmer who owns one hundred acres of land and knows how to manage it to preserve the chemistry of the soil so that the land will generate an abundant harvest can support himself and family comfortably and prosperously. He may secure his own bread, corn, meat, milk, cream, butter, and cheese, all of the vegetables and luxuries, such as small fruits, cherries, and apples, and then there is nothing left to buy except a few groceries; and at the present low prices this brings the expenses of the table down to the minimum. The taxes on such property will be less than \$40 per year in Vernon Valley.

One day my friend Dr. Wells, dressed in a brand-new suit of clothes, rode up to Vernon Hall and seated himself in a comfort-

able rocking chair. I inquired "What did that suit of clothes cost?" He replied, "I paid \$5 for it this morning. It is an outing suit and will answer every purpose for my uses in this neighborhood," which was literally true.

In addition to the cheapness of groceries and clothes it must be taken into account that farming implements never cost so little money as now, while they save manual labor and do just as good work as the old-fashioned tools. It does seem that the farmer's millennium has begun to come.

On the farm next to Vernon Hall there is a fish-pond which is fed by springs. We are told that there, in the season, a good fisherman can in ten minutes catch ten pounds of bass. The proprietor estimates that this pond is worth to his place from \$700 to \$1,000 per year. He has an ice-house, which the fish-pond enables him to fill every winter with an excellent quality of ice. With this ice and cream from his herd he may have ice-cream the summer through, together with ice-water, iced lemonade, and iced tea. He supplies his neighbors to some extent with ice, since the ice carts from the city do not drive to this distance in the suburbs. The pond is constructed with earth embankments, is kept at high tide, and has a natural outlet. It is a thing of beauty as well as of utility.

I found to my surprise that five farmers near Vernon Hall run milk carts to the city, three miles away, and that each man clears from \$400 to \$500 a year on his cart.

Mr. Gregory returned from a tour a-wheel one evening, threw himself into a hammock, and said: "Here is an item. About ten miles to the west I called on a farmer whose thrifty wife was keeping summer boarders. She said a gentleman and his wife from Pittsburg desired to get into the country—to look on the green fields, to ramble in the woods,

inhale the country air, and see the farmers at their summer work. The gentleman asked the farmer's wife what she would charge for board per week. She replied: 'For room and board for one person, \$3.50, or \$7 a week for two.' Her terms were accepted and the people came. They both own bicycles and can go on their wheels to the center of the nearest town in twenty minutes and back again in twenty minutes; thus they really enjoy city life and yet are living in the country."

These are some of the methods employed by the farmers to increase their exchequer and bring prosperity.

It is surprising, however, that in this large agricultural region, only three miles from a population of ten thousand people, the farmer can make no money out of raising either poultry or cattle for the local market, since he must compete with the beef imported from the ranches in the west. Swift's meats are freighted five hundred miles from Chicago into the city and



PRINCE DON OUT FOR A CANTER.

sold to the butchers, who retail them to the people in wagons which bear Swift's name on the sides. The retail price of beef is about sixteen cents per pound, while the wholesale price is about four cents, and yet the retail butchers do not grow rich.

The life we have described does not prove detrimental to the personal appearance of the Vernon Valley farmer. The men, women, and children look thrifty. They appear to be well fed and well clothed; they live in good houses that are tastefully painted and well furnished. They drive good horses, hitched to respectable looking wagons or up-to-date carriages. They educate their children, have no mortgages on their farms, and seem to live prosperous lives.

The son of a neighboring farmer, out from New York on a vacation, called on me, and in the course of our conversation remarked that he envied the farmer. I asked him his reasons, and he replied as follows:

"Well, on a farm you have plenty to live on. In the fall you put from fifty to one hundred bushels of apples in the cellar, and about fifty bushels of potatoes. You have a hundred bushels of wheat in the bin for bread and a couple of hundred bushels of corn from which to

make corn bread. You have turnips, beets, onions, cabbage, and dear knows what all, and everything is put up to last the family the whole winter. You have a flock of turkeys, and chickens and ducks, and you have some fattened cattle that you can use for meat; besides your cows furnish you a good supply of milk and cream, butter and cheese. You have an abundance of everything; in fact, you have provender to sell. But a poor bookkeeper in New York must live from hand to mouth. I buy every mouthful we eat, at market or at the fruit-store, and a good part of the money I spend goes to the commission merchants. The balance of my salary I pay to the storekeepers to dress my wife and myself, that we may keep pace with our set in society, and at the end of the year I don't have a red cent left. I'll be blest if I don't believe I have made a mistake in life by going to the city. If I had stayed here and struck these times, with the bicycle and horses to go to town, I would be a great deal better off. I wish I had done as my brother Dan did, stayed on a farm and saved something for a rainy day. I believe that ultimately a good many city fellows must come back to the farm to get a living."

INDIVIDUALISM.*

BY PRESIDENT J. F. GOUCHER.

OF WOMAN'S COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD.

MAN is the objective, beneficiary, and gauge of all true progress. Everything is valued by its relation to him. Civilization is not to be measured by its direct ministry to the lower orders of animal life. It has compelled multitudes of them to change their habitat and caused not a few to become extinct. Governments are adjudged to have done well in regard to them if they have so legislated that seals, fish, and game may not be wantonly destroyed, and no unseemly cruelty may go

unpunished. Steam has not improved the condition of the quadruped. The fowls of the air are not increased in number, nor are they of greater importance because of the multiplication of electrical appliances. Poetry and music have not made more cheerful the call of the katydid, nor less plaintive the cricket's chirp. If horses have been bred to greater speed, it is that they may serve the rider or the backer. If strains of cattle have been improved, it is for the beef, or milk, or butter they may yield. Humanity alone is enlarged and enriched by the arts and sciences, commerce and literatures in all ages.

* The Recognition Day address delivered before the C. L. S. C. Class of 1897 in the Amphitheater at Chautauqua, N. Y., on August 18, 1897.

All the cities of the world, with their varied, intricate, and expensive adjustments and accumulations, exist to serve human ends. The factories, with their furnaces, engines, machines, crude material, and finished product; the libraries, containing books and manuscripts written in various languages, and discoursing upon all subjects; the museums, gathered from every land and every sea, illustrating all the ologies of every age; and the appliances for illumination, sanitation, and rapid transit of material, persons, or thought would be inert matter, rusting and useless, in the absence of man. Turn in the beasts of field and forest, and they would find their condition less congenial than in desert or wilderness. Gather together the birds and insects from every clime, and they would not regard the expensive architecture, except as offering convenient supports for their simple nests. Submerge all beneath the waters, and the denizens of the deep might swim through the disintegrating walls, but no one of them would change the structure of its shell or its habits of living. But let man appear, and lo, the wheels turn, power is transmitted, and material is transmuted into forms of beauty and utility. The libraries are perennial fountains of fact and suggestion; the museums are invaluable for illustration and instruction; the appliances are eager and swift to serve; all recognize and wait upon their lord. (Man alone can make and drive a nail.) He only can command the services of fire. To him alone will the subtle forces and complicated forms of nature divulge the secrets of their power, or do with dignified restraint organized service.

The multiplication of man's resources and the enlargement of man's power is the outcome and gauge of all conditions and influences. Even deprivations stimulate his efforts; difficulties arouse his dormant powers; opposition compels activity, while success develops enterprise. Competition and cooperation work along different paths toward this common result. Their methods are diverse: the one is wasteful and the other economical of resources, but in the one case, as in the other, humanity is the ultimate beneficiary.

Selfishness of every form is under compulsion to render some kind of ministry. It gives employment to many agents, distributes to them the accumulation of its greed, and must cater to, or lose the patrons from whom it expects its profit. The skilful angler, wading along the mountain stream, does not display more cunning or ingenuity in trying to make his cruel hook appear like the seasonable fly "on thoughtless pleasure bent" than the vender of quack nostrums or the Shylock of modern society in appealing to this universal right to be served. The demagogue, according to his own statement, always seeks the public good; but nobody can deceive everybody always, and this constitutional and inalienable human right to be served is continually assertive.

¶ However large or swift or turbid may be the eddies of social agitation, their ultimate outcome and calm flowing is on the advancing side of human progress. All nations, whether ancient or modern, have one thing in common, namely, a commission to serve the race. Each stands for an idea. In the earlier ages these ideas were less inclusive and more easily defined, but each is a factor, and has its value in solving the problems of the larger humanity. In the broader thinking and deeper philosophy, none has entirely failed. The wisest conclusions are oftentimes approached by a process of exclusion. Freedom of will necessitates argument, experiment, illustration. Instruction is construction. No nation exhausts its influence in the age in which it has its concrete form. Chaldea, Egypt, Greece, Rome, Israel are living forces in the civilization of to-day, and the nations and forces which aided or modified their development live because they live. Take away from any generation or individual that which has been inherited from the past, and the wise would become foolish, the learned ignorant, the skilful clumsy, and the wealthy poor. History records apparent recessions in the movements of humanity, and nations which had achieved greatness and promised continuance have crumbled away or been destroyed; but no such disaster has occurred

until after human rights had been subordinated to greed, pleasure, or cruelty.

No reform faces the setting sun. Till wrongs are righted conflict is irrepressible. Permanent peace cannot exist where there is oppression. The size of the army is not the most important factor in determining victory. The great decisive battles of the world, when judged in the light of their results, have always been won for humanity. The little band of devoted Greeks at Marathon (B. C. 490), possessing superior equipment, organization, personality, defeated the Persians, who outnumbered them ten to one, and "secured for mankind the intellectual treasures of Athens, the growth of free institutions, the liberal enlightenment of the western world, and the gradual ascendance for many ages of the great principles of European civilization." The courage and endurance of a citizen soldiery at Metaurus (B. C. 207) defeated the mercenaries, whose trade was war, and made Rome with her high regard for constitutional rights the mistress of the world. The Saracens were compelled to flee from Tours (A. D. 732), leaving the European undisputed master of the field, and Christendom was rescued from the shackles of the Koran.

The battle of Hastings introduced a large infusion of vigorous men, with a genius for improvement, which so modified the Briton's character that "England owes her liberties to having been conquered by the Normans." The great tribal movements of the Anglo-Indian, Teutonic, and other races threatened at times to devastate whole nations, but, like the receding springtime floods of our western rivers, they enriched with an invigorating deposit the lands they overran. The crusades, which seemed so wasteful of life and treasure, secured the organized administration of law and the enlargement of citizenship. The capture of Constantinople by the "unspeakable Turk" in 1453 was an important factor in that great impetus to the study of Greek literature which recivilized the world. The defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) prevented Philip, "the sternest bigot of his age," from establishing a universal empire,

extirpating freedom of thought, the exercise of individual conscience, and Protestantism.

Blenheim and Waterloo saved the world from a Latin civilization, French domination, and despotic bondage. England's petulance with her American colonies compelled the organization of the United States and made possible humanity's greatest experiment in self-government. Saratoga secured our recognition by the nations of Europe, and Gettysburg demonstrated the vigor and assured the perpetuity of the republic. The French Revolution, with its gross extravagances, was a reckless protest, like that of Samson at the feast of Dagon, against irrational and dehumanizing assumptions, but it secured a strategic point in the battle for the rights of men and hastened the dawn of European regeneration. Always and everywhere absolute monarchies, by evolution or revolution, make way for constitutional governments, for "the divine right of kings" is "not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

There is a compulsion also governing the physical forces, conditioning their enlargement of activity upon the service they render humanity. Heat, light, electricity, chemical action and reaction, gravitation, steam, all mechanical appliances, every one of the great agencies by which man has widened the area of his influence over time, space, or matter, was regarded as a plaything, affording pastime to the curious, till its power to serve was demonstrated. Utility and enlargement of application wait upon each other. The employment of machinery, driven from a common center, and the growth of factories have differentiated labor and increased man's power of physical achievement a thousand fold. Concentration upon a single process or limited work has developed the specialist. By so far he is disqualified for general utility and is correspondingly dependent upon the cooperative labor of his fellows; but the result is, larger output and less waste of material for the producer, shorter hours and larger wage for the laborer, better and cheaper supplies for the consumer, and increase of domestic comforts

and interdependence or solidarity for the community. Humanity is better clothed because of the spinning-jenny, better fed because of the reaper and roller process of making flour, better housed because of the sawmill, better instructed because of the printing-press, and better governed because of the facilities for communication. As alchemy hinted at and helped forward the science of chemistry, and astrology preceded and was serviceable in the evolution of astronomy, so the competitive industry of a mercenary world has multiplied and made accessible the necessities and comforts of human life.

Some of the most serious evils threatening society are incident to congested conditions at the centers of its large cities. The discussion of these crime-breeding tumors baffled all known resources till facilities for rapid transit and inexpensive communication were developed by the economic application of electricity. This brought to multitudes who longed for release from the restrictions and enforced associations of flat and tenement-house the possibilities of suburban residence. Homes, healthy, attractive, embowered in shrubbery or surrounded by greensward, are rapidly multiplying, and the rental of tenement-house property and the number of juvenile criminals are decreasing as family life and childhood possibilities are increasing.

The cottage contains conveniences and luxuries unknown to the palaces of former times. The floor of the great hall in which Queen Elizabeth met her Parliament was covered with hay and rushes, without the suggestion of carpet or rugs. The children of peasants are better educated to-day than the barons and nobles were in early times. Of the twenty-six barons who signed the Magna Charta, only three could write their names. The luxuries of one generation become the necessities of the next; the prerogatives, privileges, and secrets which belonged to the few yesterday are the common property of the many to-day.

Through the ages one unceasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened by the process
of the suns.

G—Oct.

The blanket has given way to the sleeved coat, the bow and sling to the rifle, the scalping-knife to the ambulance, incantations to the laboratory, the wigwam to the house with separate rooms, chimney, windows, and doors; the crude picture-writing, with its few meager ideas, has been superseded by the alphabet and varied literatures; agriculture has become a science and navigation an art; slavery has been abolished, and the conditions of famine, pestilence, and war greatly ameliorated. The United States has been a party in one way or another to more than fourscore arbitrations, and the great treaty-making powers are discussing the principles of permanent international arbitration. International law has recognized existence, and is as binding as the civil code. The remote parts of the earth are next-door neighbor to the Christian nations, and the power of right is supplanting the influence of wealth and diplomacy, as these superseded the force of arms. As a rule the impure and criminal classes rarely perpetuate their kind beyond the second or third generation, and the average duration of human life is gradually increasing in the most Christian nations. All forces, all influences, all changes are factors, directly or indirectly, in the problem, and all things work together for the evolution of the largest humanity.

But humanity is not an entity; it is the aggregate of the units composing it. The status of the citizen determines civilization. Organization is not the ultimate end of progress; it is only a means to progress. Governments are by the people and for the people. The extensive and expensive systems of registration and transfer, the codes and pandects of every civilized state, are to protect the individual. In him every possibility, purpose, and process of progress ultimately focuses.

Gravitation, chemical affinity, electricity, all the great physical forces work atomically. They know nothing of masses as such. They work upon each atom uniformly and upon aggregates of atoms proportionately. So with the moral, intellectual, and social forces, it is impossible to elevate, educate

or reform men in the mass. This must be done, if at all, as they are born, fed, and clothed—individually. No community is moved by great principles except as the individuals composing it accept them and are moved by them.

The progress of humanity is gauged by the progress of individualism. Slavery has given way to citizenship, and men plead not for special privileges but demand their common rights. Every man, woman, and child rejoices in the possession of a personal name, and the law protects him in its use. Man and woman are recognized as having natures diverse in functions—incapable of being substituted the one for the other, but supplemental and of equal worth. She is honored as the heart of the home of which he is the head. Childhood rights receive protection from even parental authority, and the father may no longer slay his child nor sell him into slavery.

The ordeals so long enforced by superstition have been superseded by the investigation as to law and facts by a jury of peers. Facilities for acquiring and transferring real estate have been multiplied and possession of personal property is assured. Protection to life, limb, and the pursuit of happiness, freedom of thought, the exercise of conscience, equality before the law, exemption from taxation without representation, and the secrecy of the ballot are guaranteed. Provision for universal education, systematic care for dependents, and organized efforts to reform delinquents are made by legislative enactments and individual bounty. The busy used to affect idleness, but nowadays the idle affect to have employment, for it has come to pass that the privileged class consists of those who justify their living by their spirit of service. The Diamond Jubilee of that womanly woman the empress queen, which has just been celebrated with greater pomp and participated in by a greater part of the world than any other event in history, especially emphasized the fact that she had attained her exceptional position and influence because of her personal character rather than by royal prerogative. This is an age of personal service

and personal serving, and men emulate each other in pursuit of the best. The least respected class in the community are those slaves of frivolity who work so hard to enjoy doing nothing. Men differ as the square of their ideas and as the cube of their personality. Nature abhors duplicates. They cannot be found in flower or leaf, sand-grain or snowflake, sound or color. All of a kind are alike but diverse. The superfluous man, if he can justly be called a man, is the creature who, with a humility more offensive than that of Uriah Heep, wastes the opportunities of living and apologizes for his existence by trying to be like some one else.

The world's progress waits upon strong commissioned individualism. "It is as necessary to set good precedents as to follow them." Nothing can be done without the man. It may take generations to develop him and an age may pass before one is found fitted to be a leader; but the great principles by whose influence human life must come to its largest realization and expression are constant and patiently bide incarnation and interpretation. The world's work is wrought by heroic men whose strong personality has been developed by some great informing principle to which they devoted themselves with unswerving loyalty. When a man and a great formative principle become inseparably identified it lifts him to the immortality of perpetual service.

Moses studied forty years at the court of Egypt and was instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. There he had that individualization which is most clearly defined and most keenly felt. He was out of the sympathies of his associates, who proffered him honors while they sought to allure him from his convictions. "He chose rather to be evil entreated with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." In wilderness and desert seclusion for forty years he meditated upon and wrestled with the great spiritual verities, and "endured, as seeing him who is invisible." Then for forty years, criticized and unappreciated by contemporaries, he wrought, as he was commissioned, with sluggish, unresponsive natures, dulled and sensualized by

generations of slavery; but he was enabled to give the trend to that people, which for all these centuries, like the Gulf Stream in the midst of the ocean, has maintained a well-defined movement and individuality among the nations of the earth, modifying political and social relations, tempering justice, strengthening every virtue, and making possible the development of the highest type of individualism.

The noblest men of all ages, those who have thought and wrought most helpfully in the development of every nation, reform, or science, have been thus individualized by opposition or indifference; but they have kept solemn vigil with their high purpose, interpreting it with increasing clearness, till it has won for them enlargement and opportunity.

There is a civil-rights bill in the organic law of the physical, social, and spiritual world. This is manifest wherever we look. The great railroad corporations, which are assumed by many to be the embodiment of selfishness and proverbially devoid of soul, are servants of the individual. They bring the genius and experience of the past, the appliances and organized service of the present, the capital, skill, and cooperation of all time to serve each patron. You pay the preannounced price for transportation, seat yourself in the car, prearranged with every comfort, and schedules, connections, machinery, road-bed, arrangements of which you have no idea, processes which you can neither name nor understand, the millions of capital invested and the hundreds of thousands of employees whose energy and skill have been taxed in experimenting, engineering, constructing, equipping, and financiering, or whose labor in appointed relays is cooperating, are as thoroughly devoted to carrying out your desire and serving your purpose as though there were no other patron and no other motive.

So simple a thing as the breakfast you ate this morning, consisting of food which at market price cost from four to eleven cents, laid the whole world and in fact the entire universe under tribute, and may serve to illustrate how all forces and all

ministries exist and labor for the individual. This will be readily manifest if you make an inventory of the items which entered into your frugal meal. There were the bread and butter, coffee and sugar, salt and pepper, meat and potatoes; the china from which and the knife, fork, and spoon with which you ate; the linen which covered and the glue and metal which held together the wooden table; the stove or range by which, with kerosene or coal, wood or gas, the food was cooked; the field on which the provision grew; the forests in which the timber was cut and the mines from which the minerals were dug; the furnaces and mills, the factories and machinery by which the crude material was changed and fashioned; the ships, railroads, and other methods of transportation and the varied resources and hundreds of thousands of employees which were taxed to construct, equip, and operate these; the maintenance of law by the governments of the earth that all civil rights should be respected; the investment of capital encouraged, and agriculture and mining, factories and commerce made profitable; the months or years through which the vegetable and animal products were being developed and the unnumbered generations by which the original stock has perpetuated itself to serve you as food to-day; the uncatalogued and unmeasured cosmic forces and countless ages by and through which the minerals were formed, deposited, and kept until your to-day's need required their use and the soils were made ready to grow the food which you consumed, and which has been consumed by the countless agents running back through unnumbered generations, whose successive labors were in some way connected with its preparation; the maintenance and operation through the ages of those complex and invisible forces of the universe which have held and moved the world in its orbit and upon its axis, securing with infinite exactness its diurnal changes and the succession of springtime and harvest—all these, and the great on-reaching, never-changing purpose by and for which all these consist, entered into the production of your breakfast.

Simple as it seemed, it was a banquet—representing the products of all time, served by the whole world, and provided through the ministries of the entire universe. The petition "Give us this day our daily bread" can only be addressed logically to the Lord of the universe, and is reasonable only because he has ordained that all things shall subsist for the individual. All things are for him. So far as he derives from them that which serves or becomes a part of his better self, all things are his.

Each form of life, physical, mental, and spiritual, has its aptitudes and desires, its type and purpose. Such is the relation of desire, activity, and environment that every life which works normally for the realization of its natural desires attains its largest possibilities, and its outcome is toward the realization of type and the accomplishment of purpose, for successful conflict is a condition of living.

The simplest cell is crowded and attacked by forces and other forms which would make it serve them, or clear it from the way of their activity. It cannot flee their presence. It is so everywhere. It cannot long exist upon the defensive; it must capture, assimilate, and develop that which will strengthen its personality, or make way for some other personality. It must conquer or succumb, assimilate or disintegrate. So with all forms of derived life. Personal activity, resulting in personal development, is the law of continuance. This is preeminently so of man. He is born without a character, a purpose, ideas, experience, or knowledge of any sort, into this busy world, which stops not an instant to welcome his advent. He is endowed with three interrelated but independent natures, each possessing the aptitudes and instincts peculiar to its life, with the many faculties of each dormant or undeveloped. The possibility of growth and the instinct of life in the midst of conflict compel activity, and it is required of him to develop his body, his mind, and his spirit—that is his personality—and become a man.

Although the world into which he is born seems to be preoccupied, it is the nursery,

arena, and opportunity of individualism. It affords all necessary conditions for human exercise and growth from infancy to age. The babe's earliest desires and necessities invite it to distinguish between itself and its environment, to use its members, to focus its eyes, to develop its sense of hearing, to know its limitations, to assimilate somewhat of that which is not itself, to develop its personality and multiply its relations. All subsequent activity is but an enlargement of these earliest occupations, by which it may so use the variable and extrinsic in environment as to develop its permanent and intrinsic character.

Man's physical organism differs from other animal natures, in that it is the most helpless at birth, the most exacting in its demands, the most varied in its relations, and the most largely endowed with possibilities. The average man requires about two and one fourth pounds of solid food per day, or say eight hundred pounds per year. This must be transformed and adjusted, by his subtle and undefined vital action, into his living tissue. The effete matter must be eliminated as well as the new material assimilated, and all this within a limited range of temperature, for the maintenance of which the average man requires about two and one fourth pounds of oxygen and four and one fourth pounds of water per day, or, added to his food, say a ton and a half of solid matter per year. Think of the continuous substitution and removal of this amount of material, in infinitesimal particles, in the air, blood, and other conduits, in brain and nerve fiber, in muscle and bone, while the parts are in active use. What variety of processes, what ceaseless activity, what delicacy of adjustment, are necessary to retain the appearance and not endanger the personality! The mechanical work of developing and maintaining his physical organism brings the individual into competitive or cooperative relations with every law of chemistry and general physics and multitudes of existences ranging from the microbe to his fellow man. This requires vigilance and assertiveness, which must be applied to each atom in every part of his

entire body and during every moment of his physical life.

Assertiveness, selection, acquisitiveness, vigilance, and activity are as necessary to intellectual life. The factors and forces, relationships and results are more subtle, but as vital to mental growth and vigor. Who can classify or even catalogue that ever moving, ever varying troop of observations, memories, imaginations, thoughts, reflections, comparisons, and reasonings which, bidden or unbidden, enter one's mind in a single day? How they strengthen or enervate the mind! They are invisible and intangible to our grosser senses, but ponderable to our mental faculties, and the selection and use we make of them gradually develop our habits of mind and go far toward determining our character. The intellectual man is not more easily nor less expensively developed than the physical.

Important and real as these physical and mental processes are, they scarcely more than suggest the conditions for developing the spiritual or soul life. The conditions of this problem are more exact, the limitations of the factors more sharply drawn, and the results farther reaching. Passions and motives are as much subtler than thought as thought is than matter. There is no relation in which the soul can be placed in which there is not moral obligation. Our approach and relation to the simplest question develop or dissipate moral strength. The soul never has to seek adventure. Wherever there is a possibility of right, there is a possibility of wrong. The opposing forces are always engaged in conflict, and the arena is the human soul. The contest is uncompromising. Neither can withdraw till the person himself decides to stand with the one or the other. This ultimate decision is the prerogative of individualism, so sacredly guarded that Satan cannot and God will not violate it.

Each person has his opportunity—his supreme test. If he ranges himself on the side of his highest and best interests, he will be on the side of order, and chaos will become cosmos. The maintenance of this relationship is the continuance of the soul in

life. The mental processes and physical activities will be subordinated to and will cooperate with the soul in the development of its functions, and in this subordination they will realize their highest functions and largest relations.

But how can opportunities be secured for the continual exercise, development, and investment of each faculty of the soul? How can it be brought to its best? Is the development of the soul element in individualism to be realized by processes which will force to its extreme limit and make complete the disintegrating condition of every man for himself and each man against every other man? Or as the physical and mental natures lead up toward and serve the soul, is its development so conditioned as to conserve and enrich humanity? If the former be true, the "survival of the fittest" is but a form of words, the true meaning of which is the destruction of all; but if the latter be true, in it is a guarantee of the universal brotherhood, in which greatness shall be measured by service, and the glory of the mightiest shall be his identification with the weakest.

In the development of individualism, humanity is necessarily divided into two classes. The first class includes the individual, and him only; the second class includes all the rest of humanity. This second class, that is, all the rest of humanity, is much more necessary to the individual than any one individual can possibly be to the rest of humanity; but to himself the individual is of the greatest importance, and, so far as the individual is concerned, all the rest of humanity exist for two purposes in particular: as a practice school for the individual, in which to discipline and develop all his virtues, and as opportunity for personal and guaranteed investments. When a soul is introduced into this world of law and relations it knows nothing of truth, courage, justice, mercy, love, or wisdom; but, turn where it will, it is confronted by conditions which invite and demand their constant exercise, and, as they are natural to soul life, their development is the condition of its living.

When we are confronted by misery which needs relief, suffering which requires sympathy, folly which should be reproof, or ignorance waiting for counsel, it is not an impertinent intrusion upon the serenity of our souls, but a high privilege offered us to realize larger life, giving opportunity for ministries which strengthen and enrich the giver more than they can the recipient. Man is so related that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." The miser is the miserable one. The lord, the loaf-ward, is the bread giver. Every one is born to be a lord, and everything cooperates with him who faithfully seeks to attain to his inheritance. The poorest has somewhat he can communicate, and never ending opportunities for ministries. Thus and thus only can he enlarge his personality; for not what man may do, but what he does, not what he gets, but what he uses, not what he gives, but what he shares with others, enriches him.

The strongest, most beautiful character you ever met differed not a whit from yourself in attainments at birth, neither has he had more varied opportunities for service than you, and if he exceeds you in wealth and beauty of character it is because he bought up opportunities for soul investment by more faithful service; for by ministry the soul thrives.

One of the saddest things in life is arrested development. There is nothing more interesting than a prattling child, with its big-eyed wonder, its tottering steps, its partially formed words, and its imperfect sentences, for they are natural to that stage of its development and reveal the expanding soul; but if after a score or twoscore years there has been no growth, a continuance of this childish prattle would be an unspeakable sorrow to those who loved it. Arrested development in the growth of individualism is not only cause for sorrow, but for shame also, for it is evidence of guilt. The possession of undeveloped faculties and possibilities, urgent demands upon every hand for their continual use, the certainty of growth and enlargement of relations, ministries, and joys through exercise, make failure to develop a crime, the evidence of

which is written in meagerness of soul and the effects of which cannot be condoned. Yet the world is suffering from the non-use of wealth—not material wealth alone, but more particularly the wealth of virtue. It is easier to make money than to use it wisely. It is easier to get position and influence than to adorn the position one occupies and properly exert the influence one has. But all things are always working for the individual man, and the normal demands of his nature impel him to work more and more wisely for the development of his better self. The conditions of life compel to activity. His instinct for truth will not permit him to be content with known error. The demands of his social nature make for justice. His enrichment is through ministry, and helpfulness is the only patent to greatness. These forces, like the attraction of gravitation, are constant, and exert themselves to hold everything close to its true center, or cause everything which is unduly exalted to move toward its true center, and produce movements characterized by accelerated velocity.

Superstition and credulity are giving way to his scientific consciousness for facts. His historic consciousness insists that occupancy of the temple of fame is not necessarily proof of lawful possession. Pride and greed are no longer permitted to plume themselves and ride like knights of old seeking adventure, for utility and justice guard the highways, representing his social and economic instincts. His religious sensibilities and heart-hunger are leading him to rejoice in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and to strive for joint heirship with Jesus Christ. He is reconstructing his philosophy, rewriting history, broadening his sympathies, and intensifying his life; and in the to-morrow, a to-morrow which is probably much nearer than many think, man will become loyal to truth in statement and relations, righteousness will fill the court, love will prevade all things, and the intensest individualism, developed and maintained by the broadest altruism, will give largest value to the unit factor of the largest humanity.

ARE WOMEN HURTING THE CHANCES OF MEN IN BUSINESS?

BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT, PH.D., LL.D.

HARRIET MARTINEAU, after her visit to America in 1840, related that she found but seven employments open to women—teaching, needlework, keeping boarders, textile industries, type-setting, bookbinding, and household service. Since that time the statistics of occupations of the people, as shown at the federal censuses, reveal the fact that there is hardly an occupation at the present time in which women are not found employed. Looking at the general classification of occupations of all persons ten years of age and over in the United States in 1890, the only vacant lines—those where women are not given at all—are for officers of the United States army and navy and for sailors and marines. This does not mean that women are to be found in every subdivision of an occupation under the general classification.

To answer the query at the head of this article not only the general statistics of occupations but also specific callings should be considered. The following short tables give the number of persons ten years of age and over in the United States at the censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890, as classified by occupations and by sex, and also the percentage which each of these numbers is of the total number of all persons engaged in occupations:

The latter table given, the one showing percentages, is the one to which we must turn for generalization. From it it will be found that the percentage of females engaged in agriculture, fisheries, and mining in 1870 was 6.47 of all persons engaged in that great classification, while in 1890 the percentage was 7.54, only a slight increase. In professional service the percentage rose from 24.86 to 33.01. Curiously enough, however, in domestic and personal service the percentage fell from 42.9 to 38.24, but in trade and transportation the percentage rose from 1.61 to 6.87, while in manufacturing and mechanical industries there was an increase from 14.44 to 20.18. We also see that the proportion of females to the whole number employed rose from 14.68 per cent in 1870 to 17.22 per cent in 1890, while the males decreased from 85.32 per cent in 1870 to 82.78 in 1890.

The two tables under discussion show that the proportion of females, all the occupations of the country being considered, is gradually increasing, not to an alarming extent, but yet steadily, the difference being a little less than 3 per cent.

Expanding the classification from the five great classes for the same years, we have the two tables on the next page, the first giving numbers and the second percentage:

NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

Classes of occupations.	1870.		1880.		1890.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	4,744,314	397,049	7,409,970	594,634	8,333,813	679,523
Professional service.....	278,841	92,257	425,947	177,255	632,546	311,687
Domestic and personal service.....	1,338,663	973,157	2,321,937	1,181,506	2,692,879	1,667,698
Trade and transportation.....	1,209,571	19,828	1,803,629	62,852	3,097,701	228,421
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	2,098,246	353,997	2,783,459	630,899	4,064,051	1,027,243
All occupations.....	10,669,635	1,836,288	14,744,942	2,647,157	18,821,090	3,914,571

PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, BY CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.

Classes of occupations.	1870.		1880.		1890.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Agriculture, fisheries, and mining.....	93.53	6.47	92.57	7.43	92.46	7.54
Professional service.....	75.14	24.86	70.61	29.39	66.99	33.01
Domestic and personal service.....	57.91	42.09	66.28	33.72	61.76	38.24
Trade and transportation.....	98.39	1.61	96.63	3.37	93.13	6.87
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	85.56	14.44	81.52	18.48	79.82	20.18
All occupations.....	85.32	14.68	84.78	15.22	82.78	17.22

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NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

Ocupations.	1870. Males.	1870. Females.	1880. Males.	1880. Females.	1890. Males.	1890. Females.
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, AND MINING.						
Agricultural laborers.....	2,512,664	373,332	2,788,976	534,900	2,556,957	447,104
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	2,958,639	22,681	4,172,049	57,002	5,055,130	226,427
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.						
Artists and teachers of art.....	3,669	412	7,043	2,061	11,681	10,815
Musicians and teachers of music.....	10,257	5,753	17,295	13,182	27,636	34,519
Professors and teachers.....	42,775	84,047	273,335	215,375	101,278	246,066
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.						
Boarding and lodging-house keepers.....	5,725	7,060	6,745	12,313	11,756	32,593
Hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers, and bartenders.....	75,580	1,581	111,197	4,334	180,437	10,113
Laborers (not specified).....	1,025,095	21,871	1,801,391	62,854	1,856,558	54,815
Launderers and laundresses.....	5,207	55,009	13,744	106,198	31,831	216,631
Nurses and midwives.....	866	11,356	1,189	14,412	6,190	41,396
Servants (d).....	126,679	873,738	185,078	970,273	244,099	1,302,728
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.						
Agents (claim, commission, etc.) and collectors.....	20,219	97	33,553	436	169,707	4,875
Bookkeepers, clerks, and salesmen (c).....	300,190	10,798	498,045	38,088	842,832	171,712
Merchants and dealers.....	351,536	5,727	464,687	14,752	665,774	25,551
Packers and shippers.....	5,266	195	8,810	532	18,426	6,520
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	7,961	355	(d)	(d)	43,740	8,474
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.						
Bookbinders.....	6,375	2,729	8,342	5,491	12,298	11,560
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	161,485	9,642	173,072	21,007	179,867	33,677
Box makers.....	3,857	2,223	8,632	7,130	14,286	14,354
Carpet makers.....	10,392	5,377	9,962	7,106	11,546	10,756
Clock and watch makers and repairers.....	e 7,704	e 75	12,002	1,818	20,556	4,696
Confectioners.....	7,607	612	11,892	1,800	17,577	5,674
Corset makers.....	.....	.....	795	3,865	733	5,800
Cotton-mill operatives.....	47,208	64,398	78,292	91,789	89,177	92,965
Dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, etc. (f).....	g 4,109	g 96,533	9,300	297,009	11,468	516,455
Hat and cap makers.....	9,275	3,350	13,004	3,856	17,319	6,694
Hosiery and knitting-mill operatives.....	1,664	1,989	4,334	7,860	8,745	20,810
Mill and factory operatives (not specified).....	35,258	9,548	26,064	13,568	51,003	41,993
Paper-mill operatives.....	8,585	3,884	14,711	6,719	18,856	8,661
Printers, compositors, etc.....	38,920	1,504	69,270	3,450	106,365	12,059
Rubber-factory operatives.....	2,035	1,851	4,222	2,058	9,700	6,450
Silk-mill operatives.....	934	2,302	8,860	9,211	14,198	20,663
Tailors and tailoresses.....	h 64,613	h 97,207	81,658	52,098	121,591	63,800
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	36,137	4,134	66,177	10,868	83,634	27,991
Woolen-mill operatives.....	36,060	22,776	52,504	35,506	47,638	36,471

PER CENT OF MALES AND FEMALES TEN YEARS OF AGE OR OVER IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1880, AND 1890, IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS.

Ocupations.	1870. Males.	1870. Females.	1880. Males.	1880. Females.	1890. Males.	1890. Females.
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, AND MINING.						
Agricultural laborers.....	87.06	12.94	83.91	16.09	85.12	14.88
Farmers, planters, and overseers.....	99.24	.76	98.65	1.35	95.71	4.29
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.						
Artists and teachers of art.....	89.90	10.10	77.36	22.64	51.92	48.08
Musicians and teachers of music.....	64.07	35.93	56.75	43.25	44.46	55.54
Professors and teachers.....	33.73	66.27	a 32.21	a 67.79	29.16	70.84
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.						
Boarding and lodging-house keepers.....	44.78	55.22	35.39	64.61	26.51	73.49
Hotel, restaurant, and saloon keepers, and bartenders.....	97.95	2.05	96.25	3.75	94.69	5.31
Laborers (not specified).....	97.91	2.09	96.63	3.37	97.14	2.86
Launderers and laundresses.....	8.70	91.30	11.27	88.73	12.81	87.19
Nurses and midwives.....	6.63	93.37	7.62	92.38	13.01	86.99
Servants (d).....	12.66	87.34	16.02	83.98	15.78	84.22
TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.						
Agents (claim, commission, etc.) and collectors.....	99.52	.48	98.72	1.28	97.21	2.79
Bookkeepers, clerks, and salesmen (c).....	96.53	3.47	92.90	7.10	83.07	16.93
Merchants and dealers.....	98.40	1.60	96.92	3.08	96.30	3.70
Packers and shippers.....	96.43	3.57	94.31	5.69	73.86	26.14
Telegraph and telephone operators.....	95.73	4.27	(d)	(d)	83.77	16.23
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.						
Bookbinders.....	70.02	29.98	60.31	39.69	51.55	48.45
Boot and shoe makers and repairers.....	94.37	5.63	80.18	19.82	84.23	15.77
Box makers.....	63.44	36.56	54.76	45.24	49.88	50.12
Carpet makers.....	65.68	34.32	58.37	41.63	51.77	48.23
Clock and watch makers and repairers.....	e 95.78	e 4.22	86.85	13.15	81.40	18.60
Confectioners.....	92.55	7.45	86.85	13.15	75.00	24.00
Corset makers.....	.....	.....	17.06	82.94	11.22	88.78
Cotton-mill operatives.....	42.30	57.70	46.12	53.88	46.31	53.69
Dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, etc. (f).....	g 4.08	g 95.92	3.04	96.96	2.17	97.83
Hat and cap makers.....	73.47	26.53	77.13	22.87	72.12	27.88
Hosiery and knitting-mill operatives.....	45.55	54.45	35.54	64.46	29.59	70.41
Mill and factory operatives (not specified).....	78.69	21.31	65.77	34.23	55.13	44.87
Paper-mill operatives.....	68.85	31.15	68.65	31.35	67.79	32.21
Printers, compositors, etc.....	96.28	3.72	95.25	4.75	89.82	10.18
Rubber-factory operatives.....	52.37	47.63	67.59	32.41	60.05	39.95
Silk-mill operatives.....	29.30	70.70	46.03	53.97	40.72	59.28
Tailors and tailoresses.....	h 39.93	h 60.07	61.05	38.95	65.58	34.42
Tobacco and cigar factory operatives.....	89.73	10.27	85.89	14.11	74.92	25.08
Woolen-mill operatives.....	61.29	38.71	59.66	40.34	56.64	43.36

a Teachers and scientific persons. b Includes housekeepers and stewards. c Includes stenographers and typewriters. d Not separately returned. e Clockmakers. f Includes sewing-machine operators and shirt, collar, and cuff makers. g Seamstresses included with "Tailors and tailoresses." h Tailors, tailoresses, and seamstresses.

The increase in some of the percentages in these great subdivisions of occupations is certainly startling. The number of women engaged as artists and teachers of art jumped from 10.10 per cent in 1870 to 48.08 per cent in 1890. Music teachers do not show so great an increase, although the difference is nearly 20 per cent. There has also been a very great increase in the percentage of bookkeepers, clerks, and salesmen, the rise being, for women, from 3.47 in 1870 to 16.93 in 1890. Telegraph and telephone operators show a like advance, the rise being from 4.27 per cent in the former period to 16.23 per cent in 1890. So one can study the table through.

Percentages, however, are not always satisfactory, and in this sense a few special statements may be particularly interesting and a help to the study. The census of 1870 recorded but one architect among the women of this country while 22 were found in 1890. The real increase as to numbers of artists and teachers of art was from 412 in 1870 to 10,810 in 1890. There were no women among the chemists, assayers, and metallurgists in 1870, while the enumerators in 1890 found 46 engaged in these occupations. There were 67 clergywomen in 1870 and 1,235 in 1890. Dentistry has also attracted women, and while there were but 24 in this occupation in 1870 there were 337 in 1890.

Women are also entering the field occupied by designers and draughtsmen, there being 306 in these occupations in 1890 against 13 in 1870. In 1890 there were 127 women engaged as engineers and surveyors, while there were none so employed in 1870. In the journalistic field the number rose in the twenty years from 35 to 888, and the number of lawyers increased from 5 to 208. Musicians and teachers of music numbered, among the women, 5,753 in 1870, while in 1890 there were 34,519. The government female officials, including national, state, county, city, and town governments, rose from 414 in the former to 4,875 in the latter period, while among physicians and surgeons there is a like increase of women, it being from 527 in 1870 to 4,555 in 1890.

The occupation of teacher has been among the most attractive, for in 1870 the women numbered 84,047 and in 1890, 245,965, the latter number including professors in colleges and universities. The latest report of the commissioner of education states that of the whole number of public school teachers in the United States 68½ per cent, and in some of the New England states more than 91 per cent, are women.

Women have made very great inroads among bookkeepers and accountants, including clerks and copyists, for in 1870 the number engaged in these lines was 8,016, while in 1890 it was 91,820. Typewriters were not known in 1870, at least not to a sufficient extent to be considered in the census of that year, although 7 shorthand writers were returned, but of the stenographers and typewriters in 1890 21,185 were women. The number of saleswomen also increased from 2,775 in 1870 to 58,449 in 1890. The latter comparison, however, is not very satisfactory, because in 1870 many saleswomen were undoubtedly returned as clerks in stores.

The results of the last three censuses indicate beyond question that women are gaining in their encroachment upon the occupations of men. In addition to the federal census, however, we now have a report emanating from the United States Department of Labor, entitled "Work and Wages of Men, Women, and Children," one of the objects of the report being to show the facts relative to the wages, earnings, etc., of men, women, and children, taken into comparison. The report deals with two periods, one being some week during 1895 and 1896, and the other period antedating by at least ten years the week for 1895 and 1896. The report deals with 1,067 establishments of various kinds, located in 30 different states. A total of 42,990 males and 51,539 females, or an aggregate of 94,529 persons in all, were found employed in these establishments during the earlier period, and 68,380 males and 79,987 females, or an aggregate of 148,367 persons, during the recent period. It should be remembered that the same

establishment was considered for the two periods. Therefore the conditions are representative, and while the report deals with very many facts relative to conjugal condition, wages, causes of the employment of women in place of men, etc., etc., the chief point to be considered now is that relating to the increase or decrease of the number of females during the ten years.

From the report it is seen that in 931 establishments furnishing complete information 26,479 males eighteen years of age or over were employed in the earlier period as against 43,195 in the present period, and, so far as females are concerned, those eighteen years of age or over numbered 27,163 in the earlier as against 45,162 in the later period. The male employees eighteen years of age or over in these establishments increased 63.1 per cent, while the female employees eighteen years of age or over increased 66.3 per cent, the increase as to numbers being, respectively, 16,716 and 17,999. The analysis of the tables in the report showed that the male employees under eighteen years of age increased, in the establishments considered, 80.6 per cent, and the female employees under eighteen years of age increased 89.1.

The results of this special investigation, then, fully corroborate and verify the results shown by the eleventh census, as compared with the two previous censuses. This comparison, however, drawn from the Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relates only to persons engaged in manufacturing.

The fact is absolutely demonstrated that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is gradually increasing and that women are to some extent entering into places at the expense of the males. A closer study of all the facts, however, shows that while the statement just made is true, women are more generally taking the places of children. Through the influence of a higher intelligence and the action of law, the number of children employed in manufactures is constantly decreasing. In 1870 the percentage of children of the whole number of persons employed in

manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 the percentage was only 2.68. In very many classes, as children have been excluded through law and other influences, adult women have to some extent taken their places. There need not be any alarm, therefore, as to the encroachments of women upon the occupations held by men.

It is true that during the last fifty years there have been many occupations opened to men that were not known before. This has been the result of railroad building and the application of inventions to industry. Railroad construction and operation opened an exceedingly wide field that has been occupied almost exclusively by men, while all the inventions for the utilization of electricity have opened still greater opportunities, in which women have not met with much consideration, the men holding the field. So as men have stepped out of their old employments, invention has opened paths for new occupations. It can hardly be correct, therefore, to say that women are really hurting the chances of men in business, for, on the whole, the encroachment is slight, as has been shown. In special places of employment, like those of bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks in business houses, etc., there is undoubtedly an encroachment that has injured the opportunities of men to support themselves and their families. Whether the men who have been crowded out have been able to secure equally good positions in other directions is a question that cannot be determined by any statistical method. Special instances have been found in the course of investigations where a male bookkeeper, receiving \$2 a day for many years, has been displaced by a young woman, who was paid, perhaps, at the rate of \$1 a day, but only for a short time, being soon raised to a salary higher than that paid to the man who preceded her.

Very many reasons are given by employers for their employment of women in place of men, the most common being their greater adaptability for the particular work for which they are employed. Many employers also consider them more reliable,

more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procured, neater, more rapid, more industrious, more careful, more polite, less liable to strike, and more easy to learn. Of course very many employers give a combination of two or more of these reasons.

Without discussing the broader subjects relating to the ethical results of the employment of women in general industries, or the reasons why they do not receive higher pay for work done equally as well as when done by men, it may be concluded that in all probability in those lines in which she can excel man she will in time receive equal compensation with him and will hold the industrial field to that extent, but in those lines in which she is only equal she will have to compete with him, and then her physical strength, her equipment for work, and many other reasons will lead to lesser compensation. In those lines in which she is inferior from any cause whatever she will have to abandon industrial employment.

The facts relative to woman's compensation show that there is progress in her favor, although the statistics bring out a very great economic injustice in this respect. In the investigation referred to it was shown

that in 781 instances in which men and women worked at the same occupation, and performed their work with the same degree of efficiency, men received greater pay in 595 cases and women greater pay in only 129, while in only 57 instances out of the whole number did they receive the same pay for the same work, which is only 7.3 per cent of the cases noted. In all probability twenty years ago no woman ever received the same pay as a man, even when she performed her work with the same degree of efficiency. In the cases mentioned she received greater pay than men, under like circumstances, in 16.5 per cent of the cases noted. As she becomes more thoroughly equipped for her work and is willing to devote herself to it with the assiduity with which a man applies himself, the percentages will be increased, and she will be found to be in receipt of like pay for like work. In very many instances at the present time, where work is paid for by the piece, women receive the same pay as men. They may not have the capacity to earn as much, because they cannot turn out as much work, but, so far as compensation for services rendered is concerned, it is being equalized in an increasing number of cases.

AFTER ILLNESS.

BY WILLIAM FRANCIS BARNARD.

FREEDOM! The uncaged bird sings doubly sweet
 For that the memory of days long past
 Rises, when eager wings have gained, at last,
 Old haunts, sweet song, and summer's true retreat;
 Sings, joys, till song suffices not, till fleet
 It soars and carols, faster and still more fast,
 Mounting on high into the azure vast—
 A winged melody, joy's self, complete.
 Now I am free, my better days begun
 Are golden days; for out of seasons run
 There rise, to meet each blessing as it nears,
 Memories too sweet for happy tears,
 Till I must think my joy can ne'er be done,
 But still will last with life through all the years.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

A VEGETABLE PATRIARCH.

BY ADA STERLING.

"**H**OW are the mighty fallen," when a vegetable at one time worshiped as a god in Egypt, consecrated to a goddess in another country, allied by a thousand ties to history, praised by priests and feared by philosophers, has become the synonym for plebeian taste, its flavor decried, its very odor abhorred!

Yet this patriarch, the onion, is historically important, being recorded by Egyptian scribes as in use two thousand years before the Christian era. It is also related that onions were remembered with regretful longings by the Israelites, discontented with their meager fare in the wilderness, and that the priests of Egypt were wont to offer them on the altars to their gods, although obliged to abstain from their use as a food, as an act of priestly self-denial. Both garlic and onions have been esteemed in that country since the very earliest times, and a traveler (Hasselquist) says of them:

Whoever has tasted onions in Egypt will allow that none better can be had in the universe. Here they are sweet, while in some countries they are nauseous and strong; here they are soft, while in other countries they are hard-coated and compact. Hence they cannot be eaten in any place with less prejudice and [more] satisfaction.

Both the Egyptians and Druids regarded the onion as a symbol of the universe, and the former were commonly reviled for swearing by the leeks and onions in their gardens. Regarding this Pliny says, "The onion and garlic are among the gods of Egypt, and by these they make their oaths." The custom was satirized by the caustic Juvenal as follows:

How Egypt, mad with superstition grown,
Makes gods of monsters, but too well is known.
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlic has a sacred power.
Religious nation, sure, and blest abodes,
Where every garden is o'errun with gods!

But while many of the Coptics were afraid of offending their gods by eating leeks, onions, or garlic, others, less rigorous, fed upon them with eagerness and enthusiasm, being possessed of real zest in gastronomy, if not of religious zeal, if we may judge by the couplet:

Such savory deities must sure be good
Which serve at once for worship and for food.

The Egyptians of the present day divide the onion into four parts and lay it on beef while it is roasting, and the result is considered so extraordinarily delicious that they devoutly hope the dish will be part of the feasts of paradise.

Among the Greeks the onion was formerly used at marriages, a jar of lentils, one of snow, and one of onions being spoken of as gifts to the daughter of King Cotys upon the occasion of her marriage to Iphicrates. In some places, even in this period, onions are thrown after brides, as is rice in our land.

In the south of England this patriarchal plant was used by girls to divine their future husbands. When the onions were purchased for this purpose it was necessary for the purchaser to enter the shop by one door and go out by another; it was therefore important to select a greengrocer's shop which had two doors. Onions bought in this careful way, if placed under the pillow on St. Thomas' Eve, were warranted to bring visions of the future husband.

Country girls were also wont to take an onion and name it after St. Thomas. It was then peeled and wrapped in a clean handkerchief, after which, placing it carefully on their heads, the maids would say:

Good St. Thomas, do me right
And let my true love come to-night,
That I may look him in the face
And him in my fond arms embrace.

In "Ye Popish Kingdome" Barnaby Googe relates:

In these same dayes yonge wanton gyrls that meete fore marriage bee

Do search to knowe the names of them that shall theyre husbands bee.

Four onyons, fyve or eyghte they take and make in every one

Suche names as they doe fancy moste and beste doe thynke upon.

Then neare the chimblly them they set, and that same onyon then

That fyrste dothe sproute dothe surely beare the name of theyre goode man.

The followers of Pythagoras abstained wholly from the use of this vegetable, because, like the bean, it was considered too stimulative in its effects. According to the astrologers, this quality is due to the fact that the onion is directly under the influence of Mars.

To dream of eating onions means
Much strife in thy domestic scenes;
Secrets found out or else betrayed
And many falsehoods made and said.

Such dreams were positive auguries of great trouble and generally presaged an illness.

The onion has also been considered a weather prophet, and its signs are thus described:

Onion's skin very thin,
Mild winter's coming in.
Onion's skin thick and tough,
Coming winter cold and rough.

But even this does not exhaust the wonderful properties of this pungent growth, for in Poland the flower-stalk of the leek is often substituted for palms in the hands of

the images of Christ on Palm Sunday, and again in many places the juice of the onion is recommended as a cure for deafness. Indeed it has been invested with remarkable powers of healing, and it is said that if hung in a sick-room it draws all maladies to itself. Mythologists relate that when the goddess Latona fell ill she was restored to health after eating an onion, which was thereupon consecrated to her.

In Bohemia the onion is used for fortune-telling, and in other countries it is considered a safeguard against witches, because, being worshiped as is the devil, the devotees of the latter respect it. In Arabia, China, and other eastern lands, onions, together with leeks and garlic, are frequently seen over doorways, tied among sago palms and other plants, the belief being that they keep away the evil one.

Onions are grown from seed or bulb, according to the variety, and notwithstanding the enormous quantity raised by American farmers many thousands of tons are annually imported from Bermuda, Spain, and Portugal to meet the demands of the United States market. Their systematic use as food on ship-board is well known, the object being to prevent scurvy among the sailors. Many women eat them regularly once a week, believing them to brighten and improve the complexion. Those unacquainted with this power dislike them because of their lingering pungency, but it is a fact that if onions be eaten generously, and not merely tasted, this objectionable feature of their use is absolutely counteracted or precluded.

THE FRUIT CURE.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.

A FEW years ago a southern physician established a hygienic hotel in the highlands of the Alleghanies, but had to relinquish his enterprise through lack of patronage.

"They supposed you would veto dancing, didn't they?" asked a friend to whom he had given an account of the undertaking.

"Do you not think that may have had something to do with your experience?"

"Yes, but the main trouble was the nonsensical notion that a healthy diet must be insipid," said the doctor. "They probably imagined I was going to feed them on watercresses and crackers."

Yet a still more common cause of sani-

tary failures is the idea that effective remedies must necessarily be nauseous. For centuries drugs were valued in proportion to their repulsiveness. A more than usually loathsome mineral spring generally makes the fortune of its discoverer, and Dr. O. W. Holmes tells a suggestive story about a New England mechanic whose throat was swollen all out of shape, and who confessed that he had found a box of sublimate pills, and, noticing the horrid taste, "concluded that they must be extra good" and proceeded to swallow them by dozens.

Pleasant prescriptions, on the other hand, generally arouse suspicion. "They taste too nice to be good for much," as a customer of my neighbor's drugstore expressed it. Whatever is agreeable is wrong, is the summary of a sadly prevalent sanitary doctrine.

The happiest and most successful health seekers of our latter-day world are probably the summer guests of the *Trauben Kuren*, or grape-cure gardens, that were established some fifty years ago in the neighborhood of Bern, and can now be found all over Switzerland, France, the Rhine-land countries, and southern Austria. The manager of the hotel generally employs a physician, though drugs are in very little demand.

"Then what's the good of keeping a doctor, anyhow?" asked a visitor who could not disconnect the ideas of medical art and medicine.

"Oh, some of you fellows have a habit of eating till you burst," laughed mine host, "and we might have to patch you up."

But while the guests stop short of self-explosion there is really not much risk of a surfeit from an overdose of the staple prescription. Ripe grapes, like baked apples and various kinds of berries, can be relied upon to cloy when they reach the verge of a perilous surplus, and while they are still relished there is not much risk of overtaxing the capacity of the digestive organism.

Guests in charge of a medical adviser eat a very light breakfast: a little oatmeal with a cup of milk, generally boiled, then cooled and slightly sweetened. Those who object to gruel can get biscuits instead, or in

fashionable establishments perhaps a plateful of buckwheat cakes. Weather permitting, the guests then scatter in quest of a sharp appetite. Athletes climb the nearest mountain top; amateur gardeners go to work with a wheelbarrow and lug in shrubs from the woods, ivy, copper-beeches and juniper bushes, roots and all, for transplantation in the *Kur* park. Naturalists go butterfly hunting and the ladies explore the cliffs for ferns.

But the purpose of all their labors is merely refreshment, and the serious work of the day begins at 10 a. m., when the gates of the vineyard are opened for the forenoon lunch. Helping yourself is the order of the day. Gossipers stroll up and down the leafy avenues, culling tidbits here and there; business men gather a good supply and retreat with a book to some shady nook to spice their lunch with a utilitarian by-purpose.

Grapes are very cheap on the Rhine, say a cent a pound, in an average vintage year, but the board bill of the *Kur* house, too, is extremely moderate, and if a glutton desires to eat his money's worth to the last penny the landlord gives him a fair chance; nobody controls the proceedings of the lunch party, and the dinner bell does not ring before 3 p. m. In other words, the grape-cullers get a five-hours' opportunity to eat their fill, and experts can get away with fifteen pounds more easily and with infinitely less risk to their hygienic interests than a brewery employee with fifteen schooners of alcoholized barley swill.

Grapes, it is true, are chiefly sweet water with a subtle flavoring from nature's own laboratory; but in no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood-purifying liquids, with such a minimum of distressing after effects. The expurgative fluid reaches every part of the system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a healthy state of functional activity, for reasons which, traced to their ultimate significance, mean that man, in a state of nature, is a frugivorous, not a carnivorous, nor a herbivorous biped.

After the five hours' preliminary in the restaurant of our all-mother, mine host can afford to set a liberal dinner. The guests toy with their viands and wait for no precedent to rise and stroll out in the park, where music and newspapers from the next railway station invite to a leisurely siesta.

The vineyard is not reopened that day, but fresh grapes are served in liberal quantities with the frugal supper. Nobody, of course, can prevent perverse guests from paying for the privilege of entering the grape garden with the *Kur* boarders and taking their meals at a hash restaurant, but *bona fide* health seekers mostly take the doctor's advice to abstain from tea and coffee and renounce flesh-pots in favor of what our vegetarians call semi-animal food: milk, butter, and soft-boiled eggs.

With those precautions the benefit of a fruit cure generally extends to the moral constitution. One of my fellow travelers on the Texas prairies described the amenities of a camp on the strawberry plains of the Red River, where cares were forgot while the berries lasted, and the campers enjoyed a buoyancy of spirits that could hardly be attributed to the bracing climate alone. The month of May does happen to bring a period of almost ideal weather in that latitude, but our wagon-master inclined to the vegetarian mode of explanation and mentioned an experience of his own on the upper Brazos, where a pack of half wild dogs had devoured all the meat rations of his teamsters. In stress of circumstances he then took it upon himself to distribute a lot of sugar and dried apples, and with a remarkable result. "Everybody seemed to be in a sweet kind of humor that trip," he said. "No quarrels for a full week; the fellows were singing and joking, instead of grumbling as I expected when all our bacon was gone."

Cooked or baked apples, will, indeed, serve the object of a fruit cure almost as well as grapes, and a sort of instinct appears to encourage the watermelon mania of our

southern darkies. Raw apples, the very mellowest excepted, are for some reason or other almost indigestible to dyspeptics; but ripe pears agree with nine out of ten patients, and where grapes are scarce health seekers can substitute sweet berries, especially the fine red raspberries that grow wild in the brushwoods of Michigan and northern Pennsylvania. Our Mexican neighbors resort to fruit for the cure of an *empacho* (literally, a congestion), a form applied to almost any serious disorder of the digestive organs, and I remember a case illustrating the prompt effectiveness of the prescription for the relief of gastric fevers. In a railway camp, where fresh provisions arrived at rather uncertain intervals, a mestizo was taken sick shortly after eating a piece of bread and stale sausage, and before night the symptoms became alarming enough to scare the company doctor into a writing-cramp fit of miscellaneous prescriptions. But the patient declined to be drugged. "Aqua, aqua fria," he moaned, and, finding the local well-water almost undrinkable, his brother hired a horse and started at a gallop for the county-seat, where he filled his provender bag with small watermelons. They were not much bigger than cantelopes, but there were six of them, and before morning the patient had eaten himself into a state of convalescence. When the sun rose over the river hills they carried him to a shade-tree, where he fell asleep and awoke restored, or so nearly so that he could go to work again before the end of that afternoon.

I have sometimes thought it would be a good plan to establish a watermelon cure in such places as Macon, Georgia, or berry cures in the Pennsylvania north woods—say a dozen miles north of Scranton, where a gallon of red wild raspberries can be picked in half an hour. The prejudice of our countrymen is giving way under the influence of outing experiments, and I predict that the time is not far distant when dispensaries will procure their supplies chiefly from fruit markets.

LITTLE GIRLS IN FACTORIES.

BY FLORENCE KELLEY.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

IN the factories and workshops of Illinois, the third of the great manufacturing states of the Union, the inspectors found at work last year 2,695 girls under sixteen years of age and 30,781 women and girls over that age. In other words, for every dozen women and older girls there was one little girl at work. The largest number of little girls were in the garment and food trades, 1,440 in the former and 570 in the latter; and in the garment trades more than a thousand of the little girls were in the sweat-shops, as has been pointed out in a former article.

Where a trade is strongly organized, the men take care that boys who enter it shall be of reasonable age for beginning work; and the boys in the factories and workshops of Illinois are but one to 34 men. But women's trades are never strongly organized, and little girls float in and out of the shops and factories as the exigencies of the season may demand, without reference to the welfare of the children themselves.

The work at which little girls are employed is always the worst paid in the factory, and as a general rule the occupations in which they are found are the worst organized and most demoralized occupations. This has already been pointed out in connection with the sweat-shops, and what is true of them is true in less degree of all the occupations into which little girls find their way.

The little factory hands of to-day are chiefly daughters of peasants; even those who were born in this country are almost uniformly children of immigrant peasants. In most cases this is clearly shown in the name and birthplace set forth in their affidavits, and when the name is Americanized it is usually by means of a free translation from the Russian, Bohemian, Polish, or Italian original. These children have a fortunate inheritance of sound brawn and quiet

nerves, drawn from generations of simple out-of-door living. This saves them for the present, but their children will have no such inheritance. And even in this first generation the tenement-bred daughter of the peasant develops, soon after entering upon the regular work of the factory, the chronic indigestion and anæmia which so readily end in consumption. This occurs quite uniformly, even in the better sort of factories where the child is spared the specific poison of arsenical paper, mercurial gilding, irritant dye-stuffs, steel-and-emery filings of the wood and metal trades, the nicotine of the tobacco and cigar factories, and the anonymous chemicals of the pickle, fruit-syrup, and patent medicine industries.

Equally vital and lasting is the injury wrought by the excitement and crowding of people and work in the factory. The tenement-bred girl knows little of quiet enjoyment; excitement is her hourly experience from infancy. This the piecework system carries to the highest pitch; and the girl who marries out of the factory at twenty, after six years of "driving" at piecework, has little left of the peasant stolidity to hand on to her own boys and girls. Though she may have succeeded in doing without stimulants more injurious than black coffee and boiled tea, it may be safely predicted that her sons will be less fortunate.

There is nothing in the nature of the industries of Illinois which calls for this sacrifice of little girls. We have none of the textile branches of manufacture which have served so long as an excuse in several of the older states for the employment of little fingers and nimble feet.

The factory law contributes somewhat both to reduce the number of little girls at work and to give stability to the work of each child. After the employer has taken the trouble, before letting the girl begin work,

to obtain the affidavit of the father or mother showing that the child is fourteen years of age; to place her name, age, and address in a list posted on the wall of the room in which she works; to write her name, age, and address, in a book kept especially for this purpose, and (if she is a delicate girl) to obtain also a certificate from a physician stating that she is physically able to perform the work for which she is engaged, that employer is not disposed to discharge that girl unless there is substantial reason for doing so. But he is very likely to say to his bookkeeper, when the next girl is to be engaged, that he prefers one over sixteen years of age and therefore exempt from all these requirements. In this way it has come about that there were a thousand fewer little girls in the factories of Illinois in 1896 than in 1895, and those who were thus employed do not now float about in quite the same irresponsible fashion in which they were drifting when the factory law first took effect in this state in 1893.

The causes which underlie the employment of little girls in factories and workshops are by no means all inevitable causes. They are chiefly the death or disablement of the normal breadwinner in early life and in some preventable way, or the traditional peasant belief that the child at the age of confirmation is ready to begin to earn his bread and learn his trade, or the utter distaste of the child itself for the monotony and stupidity of its school curriculum, which leads it to play truant or plead for escape to the excitement and independence of partial self-support. This last reason applies, perhaps, less to girls than to boys, though it plays a largely determining part with both.

A very large proportion of the little girls who work in factories are orphans deprived of their fathers' care and support by disease and accident, preventable enough if only the public conscience were awake to the need of prevention. Science shows us how to heat, cool, and purify the air in every building. Yet in our stockyards the meat only is kept in pure, cool air; fathers of families are sun-struck in the yards, every summer, for lack

of exactly the precautions which are scrupulously taken on behalf of meat. Then the little girls must go into factory or tailor shop to "take care of mother and the baby." Science long since furnished automatic couplers for freight-cars, but they are relatively little used. Every week in the year fathers of families are killed or crippled and their little girls forced out of the home to look for work, by reason of this one single form of failure to take thought for the life, limb, and health of the breadwinners. In many states dangerous machinery is required by law to be safeguarded, and all parts of factories are subject to inspection and regulation. But in Illinois we merely require fire-escapes and the ventilation of friction wheels; all other dangers which factory work entails are ignored, and we trace large numbers of fatherless little girls in factories to this source.

Another source of the employment of little girls is the mistaken belief of immigrant parents that the little daughter who is earning seventy cents, ninety cents, or a dollar a week is also learning a trade which assures her future. The parents themselves learned trades at home, in "the old country," and they are slow to comprehend the new conditions of work.

In this respect the native philanthropist seems to share the fatuity more pardonable in the stranger. Kind-hearted women take incredible trouble to find work for little girls, perhaps in the hope of tiding an orphan family over a bitter winter; perhaps in the idea of helping a girl of twelve or fourteen to that self-maintenance which is thought desirable for the sons and daughters of the well-to-do only after they have attained their majority. Such benefactors do not seem to understand, any more than the immigrant of a week's experience, that no child can learn anything of any value to itself, or its family, or the community in which it is to spend its after life, in the branches of industry to which young children are admitted to-day in any great manufacturing center.

The remedy for the employment of little girls in factories seems to consist in part in direct measures bearing upon the children

and the factories, and in part in that slow process of public education to which we are obliged to take recourse in dealing with every social problem in the republic.

Compulsory education enforced throughout the year to the age of sixteen years, with suitable provision for the children of widows and of disabled fathers, would solve this special problem at one bound; and this is what the Swiss Republic has done, after the method had been tested twenty years in Canton Zurich. We are not so comprehensive in our measures; we attack our problems more after the fashion of the kind-hearted little boy who cut off the puppy's tail inch by inch. First the age of work was fixed at ten years, in Massachusetts in 1875; then it was raised to twelve, then thirteen years. To-day, it is fourteen years in several states, and in New Jersey and Ohio it has been for many years fourteen for girls and twelve for boys. In some states we are now "inching

along" toward sixteen years as the limit, by requiring children under that age who cannot read and write English to attend school certain weeks in each year. The tendency is discernible, though scarcely more than that. It will take years of patient work to educate public opinion to the point of conserving the precious heritage of health and intelligence for *all* the children, by keeping them in good schools until they are really old and strong enough to go to work without injury to themselves in the present and their children in the future.

Meantime every step taken toward prolonging the life of workingmen and their ability to continue in their trade, and every improvement which makes school more attractive and more worth attending, contributes to solve the problem in the most natural way and to reduce, without direct intervention, the number of little girls in factories.

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

ONE comes now and then upon a lamentation over the decay of the fine art of letter-writing, and it cannot be denied that letters no longer hold the honorable place once assigned them in the world of literature. The newspaper, the magazine, the telegraph, and the more garrulous telephone have taken from the pen of the scribe much of its occupation. People who are in the way of being immortalized for posterity no longer find it necessary to record their emotions in diaries and their reflections in correspondence, for the benefit of their biographers, but deem themselves fortunate if their unspoken thoughts are not divined by the interviewer and served as the first course at every breakfast-table in the land.

As for humbler folk, the possible topics for correspondence are narrowed to those strictly personal, over which one does not wax eloquent at the risk of destroying the flavor, and a letter which will follow you

the world over at the cost of two cents may well be filled with trifles light as air.

Yet not even an old book has the charm of a packet of old letters, preserving the very breath of household life and love, that found perhaps its only expression in this sacred sort of speech, significant in its very reserve and control. A bundle of letters lies now before me, bearing dates from 1815 to 1819, the paper thick and yellow, but the ink unfaded and the handwriting clear in its copperplate perfection. The convenient envelope had not been invented, but it was a part of every child's training to fold a letter in straight lines and accurate angles so that the blank page slipped over the rest, to be secured by the big red wafer.

A letter was a letter in those days, for these epistles, sent from a Connecticut town to Middlebury, Vermont, paid postage in the sum of 37½ cents each, one which contained money having cost 52½ cents. They are from a father to his son in college,

yet they are filled with the stateliest ceremony and the news is mainly of religious awakening in the church and sober dissertations upon public affairs. One hopes the poor little freshman had occasionally a more human document from the females of his family, and had at least one friendly bosom into which he could pour his immature reflections upon the quality of his boarding-house hash and his disciplinary interviews with the sophomores. The only approach to fun in the collection is purely unintentional, and I shudder to imagine the reprobation with which my stern ancestor would have looked forward to a possible descendant who should profanely laugh at an entry like this:

Christopher M—— by a very general vote of our church is separated from his relation to us the charges are neglect of attendance and intemperance judge P—— advocated his part very warmly on the last mentioned charge he considered it very hard treatment to punish for an excess of that kind on the 4th of July he said he could not engage for himself to keep within the bounds of moderation on all occasions such an avowal from him gave his brethren more uneasiness than M——'s criminality it is not best to mention it as it appears very reproachful to our church.

When themes like this formed the staple of familiar correspondence, and the letter thus freighted cost almost its weight in gold for transportation, letters were prized and filed carefully, to be treasured among family documents, and many a missing link in history has been restored from such sources. We are indebted for most of our knowledge of early life in New England and the South to the store of old letters, written from farm, plantation, or gay little city, brought out after these years, smelling of rose and lavender, and precious with the romance of a past generation. Has all this gone with the loom and the spinning wheel? Will the letters of to-day be so cherished, and is any one filing them for posterity in scented packets against the day when our civilization will be as quaint and out of date as that of the Puritans?—when pretty lips will curl in curious amusement over these clumsy relics of an age when thought transference was still imperfect, and

wires were used for electric communication? Here and there perhaps some epistles are on the way to such immortality—shall we say happy or unhappy?

For a letter is as full of reactionary possibilities as a boomerang, and poet and politician fall before it with equal fatality. With cheap postage, fountain pens, and rapid transit one is tempted to pour the unconsidered thought of the moment into the ear of a friend for the mere relief of expression, and it is appalling to reflect that what was the whimsical mood of the fancy may be brought up some day as the serious creed of the convictions. If the universe were one vast phonograph, and all the unconsidered trifles of speech were gathered up with the certainty that at any moment they might be turned back upon us, we should most of us find silence the better part of eloquence.

But a letter is speech crystallized—made permanent, with its possibilities multiplied; therefore the fundamental exhortation to letter-writers would seem to be the Scripture injunction, "Take heed what ye speak."

But take heed wisely. Beware of personalities, beware of sarcasm, beware of careless gossip, but do not be stately and philosophical. In nine cases out of ten your friend would rather hear of your struggles with the setting hen than what you think of Schopenhauer, and will find your garden a more diverting theme than last Sunday's sermon. The small woes and raptures of daily life, the trifles that act as life-preservers to keep weightier matters from sinking us, even the weather, judiciously treated, will give your correspondent the refreshing sense of having sat by your side and "talked back." It is possible to chat instead of sermonize over books and magazines, preserving the essential quality of a letter, its informality and distinctive flavor of personality.

Letters of travel have become a scoff because the majority of voyagers see nothing not laid down on their charts, and exhaust their readers with catalogues of familiar details. The wanderer whose trail we love to fol-

low sees the Swiss peasant going home with his loaf of bread like a leather cushion under his arm, the thrifty housewife bargaining for onions regardless of Mt. Blanc, the "little red soldier" surreptitiously taking his lunch in the Tuileries gardens, the delightfully superior English woman examining the treasures of the Louvre with a most patent expression of, "Let us see what these creatures have managed to steal."

It is the little things that illuminate and make vivid, and letters that use them effectively are never dull on the most familiar ground.

Might not the art of letter-writing be taught in our schools as a variety of composition infinitely more valuable than the crude attempts of the young to express sentiments which they must needs have acquired at second hand, and opinions upon subjects entirely beyond their grasp? The delightful letter-writer will always be born, as the poet is, but there is an open field for the study of choice of matter, grace of diction, and individuality of expression, not to

mention the bare mechanical details of form, concerning which multitudes of intelligent people are distressingly ignorant.

One would not go back to the old-time boarding-school epistle, that made its appearance periodically in the home, expressing in faultless orthography the gratitude of the pupil "to my excellent and devoted teachers who take much pains with my education, and to you my beloved parents who so generously provide these advantages for my improvement."

One can fancy the unlucky urchin painfully transcribing his clean copy, and slipping in after official inspection the more human postscript:

Deer mama, I tore my best close awfle. I nead sum munny the worst kind and say if I can go in swimmin.

We cannot afford to do away with spontaneity, but originality in children of a larger growth need not find expression in omitting date, address, and signature, or a score of other minor matters which I may discuss in a succeeding article.

GOD ONLY KNOWS.

BY JOSEPHINE MASON LESLIE.

GOD only knows how many times we falter
On our long pilgrimage unto his throne,
To offer at some alien, wayside altar
The homage that we owe to him alone.

God only knows our secret, bitter weeping,
When cherished hopes are dead and faith grows faint;
When "God forgets," we say, "or he is sleeping,"
And send to heaven not prayer, but wild complaint.

God only knows how often we deny him,
Turning away rebellious, without shame,
To follow our desires; when we defy him
Because his will and ours are not the same.

No earthly monarch would endure such treason;
No parent could forgive such wrongs as those.
O troubled heart, thou tremblest without reason!
Lift up thine eyes—rejoice! God only knows.

CURRENT HISTORY AND OPINION.*

ANNUAL G. A. R. RALLY.



J. P. S. GOBIN.

The New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

A GREATER number of veterans turned out to the thirty-first encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, N. Y., August 24-28 than ever attended any previous national encampment. Commander-in-Chief Thaddeus S. Clarkson presided over the encampment. On the evening of August 24 Columbia Post entertained President McKinley at a large banquet. Here in the course of a speech the president said: "The army of Grant and the army of Lee are together. They are one now in faith, in hope, in fraternity, in purpose, and in an invincible patriotism. And therefore the country is in no danger. In justice strong, in peace secure, and in devotion to the flag all one." On the following day the streets of Buffalo, made gorgeous with decorations, witnessed the grand parade of the veterans. Forty-five thousand men were in line, with President McKinley riding at their head. The adjutant's report, given on August 26, shows that for the year ending June 30, 1897, the total membership of the G. A. R. was 362,816, of whom 319,456 were in good standing, and that during that year the number of deaths was 7,515. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., was elected the new commander-in-chief, and Cincinnati, O., was chosen for the encampment of 1898. Later elections decided upon Comrade Alfred Lyth, of Bidwell-Wilkeson Post, Buffalo, for senior vice-commander-in-chief; for junior vice-commander-in-chief, F. B. Allen, of Connecticut; surgeon-general, Dr. David Mackaye; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Frank C. Bruner, of the First Methodist Church of Chicago, Ill. Favorable action was taken by the encampment on the matter of pensions for widows and for veterans over sixty-two years of age. A report was adopted recommending Congress to reserve for parks several battle-fields of Fredericksburg, Va., and those of Vicksburg, Stony River, and Appomattox. The report of the committee on text-books, criticizing some of the histories used in the South, was adopted.

(Rep.) *The Cleveland Leader.* (O.)

Glory and honor are filling the gaps made by time in the ranks of the Grand Army, and age is only increasing the devotion of the veterans of the Union armies to their great organization. It will be many years before the annual national encampment of the G. A. R. can cease to be one of the most important events that fix the attention of the American people.

(Ind.) *Public Ledger.* (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Grand Army of the Republic has now no great mission to perform except that of keeping alive the spirit of patriotism which called it into being, of decorating the graves of the dead, and of caring for unfortunate comrades and their widows and orphans. All of these duties it discharges faithfully. Without the directing aid of the posts, Memorial Day would have been forgotten long ago instead of becoming as it has a national holiday only second in importance to the Fourth of July.

* This department, together with the book "The Social Spirit in America," constitutes a special C. L. S. C. course, for the reading of which a seal is given.

(Rep.) *Ohio State Journal.* (Columbus.)

A grateful nation has a warm place in its heart for the men who fought that it might live, and with the march of time their deeds grow in luster.

(Dem.) *The Sun.* (New York, N. Y.)

The [president's] words, addressed alike to the soldiers who wore the blue and to those who fought in gray uniforms, have almost the ring of Abraham Lincoln's rhetoric. We are sure that if the president had the decisive word in the matter the Grand Army of the Republic would go to Richmond in 1899 in response to the generous and patriotic invitation which Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and a few like him have tried in vain to discredit.

(Ind.) *The Chicago Record.* (Ill.)

Brigadier-General John P. S. Gobin, who has just been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a veteran of prominence and popularity, and he will be relied on to carry the honors of his new office with dignity and credit to the organization. He was one of the old soldiers who fought their way up from the ranks to positions of distinction.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY IN RUSSIA.



CZAR NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA.

he was leaving Paris. It failed to do any harm and the president proceeded to Dunkirk, where he took ship. Two other ships acted as escort. The president arrived in Cronstadt on August 23. Here he was met by Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral of Russia, an uncle of the czar, who took the president aboard the Russian ship and proceeded with him to Peterhof. At Peterhof he was received by the czar in person and was demonstratively welcomed by the Russian populace. The president took his departure on August 26, the czar and czarina accompanying him as far as Cronstadt. While on the French ship, in a toast to the president the czar said: "Your stay among us creates a fresh bond between our two friendly and allied nations, which are equally resolved to contribute with all their power to the maintenance of the peace of the world in the spirit of right and equity." This was the first official mention made, during the visit, of an alliance between Russia and France, and was the cause of enthusiastic celebrations by the French people upon the president's return to Paris.



EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

Russia is in no danger of attack. It is only France that would profit by a purely defensive alliance, except as it is indirectly for the czar's interest that France should continue to be a counterpoise to Germany. Some consideration more potent than such indirect interest, we think, must have been offered

THE court of the czar of Russia has attracted all eyes this month because of the visits of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, of Germany, and President Faure, of France. The German majesties were escorted on their journey by a German squadron. They arrived at Cronstadt, Russia, on August 17. There they were met by the czar and czarina and were taken on the Russian imperial ship to Peterhof. In replying to the czar's welcome, the emperor said he would "aid the czar against any one plotting to disturb the peace" and that in so doing he would be backed by the whole German nation. On departing, August 11, the guests were accompanied by the czar and czarina to the Cronstadt Roads. President Faure's trip was inauspiciously begun by the explosion of a bomb as



CZARINA ALEXANDRA FEODOROVNA OF RUSSIA.

to the Russian autocrat to induce him to enter into a coalition with the French Republic. What could have tempted him except what is known as an offensive and defensive alliance, not indeed, unlimited in scope, but permitting a certain range of Muscovite ambitions in the near and the far East?



EMPRESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA OF GERMANY.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

The Franco-Russian alliance is apparently inconsistent, but it serves to keep the balance of power in Europe, and, from a political point of view, is justified as clearly as that of the Triple Alliance.

Times-Union. (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Russia's interests bind her to the continental power with the most powerful navy. She would not need assistance on land in a war with any other power. On the water, however, she is incomparably inferior to Great Britain, and needs the assistance of France to give her a power at sea as well as on land equal, or nearly equal, to the greatest power in the world.

Denver Republican. (Col.)

Undoubtedly the popular reception of President Faure was far more hearty and enthusiastic than that accorded to the emperor. It is probable that the czar will make no great concession to France, and it is highly probable that he made none to Emperor William. He seems to be a man of good, strong sense, and he does not let anything or anybody turn his head.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

There will be grief in the Hohenzollern family when the kaiser shall discover that the sole outcome of his uninvited call on the czar was the supply of a standard for the measurement of the warmth of Russia's friendship for the French Republic.



PRESIDENT FAURE OF FRANCE.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The terms of the alliance and its objects remain a diplomatic secret. Nevertheless it may be asserted with confidence what the compact does not aim at. Russia requires a long era of peace in order to foster the industrial development of the empire, which is proceeding by leaps and bounds, and the *revanche* of France for the dismemberment of 1871 will have to be indefinitely postponed.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

The czar is a young man of tact and capacity, but he undoubtedly has a most difficult task on hand if he is to keep the friendship of two powers so fiercely antagonistic in all things toward each other as are Germany and France.

THE DISCRIMINATING DUTY IN THE NEW TARIFF.

Nobody as yet has been found who will own to inserting section 22 in the new tariff law. It was not in the tariff bill as passed by the House and Senate, but was introduced in the Conference Committee and was unnoticed when the bill was returned to the two houses for a final vote. As enacted the section reads: "That a discriminating duty of ten per centum *ad valorem*, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade." Besides the blow this measure deals to Canadian transportation lines from the seaboard in favor of rival American lines and to the ship interests of foreign countries not exempted by treaty or convention, it, according to some authorities, strikes at Great Britain through her colonies. For these authorities state that our treaty with Great Britain exempts imports brought in British vessels only when from British possessions in Europe. Imports brought from other countries in British vessels, therefore, cannot escape the discriminating duty.

(Rep.) The Press. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Canadian Pacific has been built as an "imperial" highway. It owes its existence to land grants and subsidies, the latter heavily increasing the Canadian debt. As the interstate commerce commission has repeatedly pointed out, it carries on a destructive competition with our transcontinental

railroads because it is free from the just restraints imposed on them by federal law. Its existence and management are throughout part of the avowed policy of "imperialist" England to plant a hostile power along our northern frontier, and at Halifax and Esquimaux more has been spent in forts and graving docks for military purposes than has been

expended at Gibraltar, Aden, or elsewhere on the route to India. The commercial operation of this military line, constantly discussed as part of the English military system, has been rendered possible because it was allowed to divert through traffic from our through lines by rates made in defiance of the long and short haul principle imposed on our roads. It is time American trade ceased to support this "imperial" line, and the way to stop it is by a differential duty.

(*Rep.*) *New York Tribune.* (N. Y.)

Our tariffs are intended primarily for our own protection and benefit, and to keep the bread in the mouths of our own people, a good many of the hungriest of whom the European nations have sent to us.

(*Ind.*) *The Evening Post.* (New York, N. Y.)

The discrimination against Canadian railways—a fraud evidently, but a fraud in harmony with the bill itself—falls most heavily on New England. It will be followed, no doubt, by Canadian discriminations against American railways, which will affect injuriously the railways of New England and New York.

(*Dem.*) *The Sun.* (New York, N. Y.)

The discriminating duty of ten per cent had been

deliberately retained for future usefulness. It will go into effect whenever the treaties giving to foreign vessels equal privileges with our own in this respect shall be abrogated. It is right that the ten per cent discriminating duty should remain in the tariff, for Congress may decide at the very next session to abrogate those treaties in the interests of American shipping.

(*Ind.*) *The Ledger.* (Tacoma, Wash.)

The discriminating clause in the tariff bill, which is causing much vigorous protest from the Canadian railways, is only tit for the Canadian tat, though it was not put in with that special aim but rather as a protection to American railway and shipping interests. The same thing was done by the Dominion Parliament in the so-called "Galt tariff," discriminating against tea brought from the United States. As a Canadian financial paper says, it is chickens coming home to roost.

(*Dem.*) *The Philadelphia Record.* (Pa.)

The ten per cent differential against goods from foreign countries transported over Canadian railways, which unaccountably "slipped into" the Dingley Bill, is going to cost American producers a pretty penny through the loss of their trade with their northern neighbor.

ENGLAND DENOUNCES HER COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

GREAT BRITAIN has taken a decisive step toward a change in her commercial policy. Some time ago she sought to abrogate from her treaties with Belgium and the German zollverein the articles stipulating that imports from these countries shall not be subject to higher duties in the British colonies than are similar imports of British origin. But these countries insisted on adhering to all or none of their respective treaties with Great Britain. Consequently the treaties were allowed to run on without further ado until July 30. Then Great Britain gave notice to Belgium and to the German zollverein that her present commercial treaties with them must end. Accordingly they ceased to be operative on July 30, 1897, the one with the German zollverein having been in effect since May 30, 1865. These compacts with their articles in question once abrogated, England will be able to avail herself of the advantages above all other countries granted her in Canada's tariff law published on April 22. In this law Canada offers to admit British goods coming to her ports from April 23, 1897, to July 1, 1898, at a duty $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent less than she will impose on goods from any other country, and after July 1, 1898, the preference will be raised to 25 per cent.

(*Rep.*) *New York Tribune.* (N. Y.)

The French treaty was abrogated years ago by France, in order that the latter might adopt protection in a more emphatic form. The others are now denounced by Great Britain herself in order that she may adopt not, perhaps, protection, but at least a system fully as hateful to every true free trader. It is, indeed, the American system that is adopted, the system which looks first to the development of domestic commerce and industry, rightly deeming that to be the best basis for expansion of foreign trade.

(*Ind.*) *The Chicago Record.* (Ill.)

For England to let slip such an opportunity to extend its trade with the colonies and thus bind the empire closer together would have been folly, and

even at the risk of a tariff war the course taken is a wise one.

(*Dem.*) *The Sun.* (New York, N. Y.)

Whether the other self-governing colonies will follow Canada's example and give England preferential rates remains to be seen. It is questionable whether a monopoly of their market would compensate England for the losses incident to the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties.

(*Rep.*) *The Mail and Express.* (New York, N. Y.)

The termination of her commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium by England is only a logical outcome of her new colonial policy, which is exemplified in the preferential provisions of the new Canadian tariff.

(Ind.) *The Providence Journal.* (R. I.)

The practical resolve of Canada to favor the producers of the British Isles in return for trade liberty granted to the colony has persuaded the London cabinet to dare a tariff, or at least a commercial war with Germany.

(Rep.) *Denver Republican.* (Col.)

It would be practicable for Great Britain to adopt and maintain a protective tariff policy toward all the

remainder of the world which would at the same time involve absolute free trade within the limits of the empire. Such a policy would stimulate the development of the resources of the empire and bring its several parts into close relation with one another. It would do more than anything else that might be devised to promote imperial federation along lines that would insure the prosperity and endurance of the British Empire as a great national or imperial union.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

ALL efforts to settle the miners' strike so far have failed, and during August the armies of strikers won thousands of recruits. In addition to the several injunctions against the strikers in July, six injunctions are reported from Parkersburg, W. Va., as having been granted on August 14, and two more on August 16 by Judge Jackson of the United States Court. On August 18 the preliminary injunction of last month against the strikers of Turtle Creek, Pa., and vicinity, led by Patrick Dolan, was made permanent and an injunction was issued against the Bunola, Pa., miners. Two days later, on August 20, the miners called a convention of organized labor to be held the following week at St. Louis, Mo. On the same day coal operators, with a view to ending the strike, organized in Pittsburg, Pa. They held a conference with a delegation of miners on August 24, but no agreement was effected. Nor was any solution of the difficulty found in the session of organized labor in St. Louis, which lasted during August 30-31. An interstate miners' meeting held at Columbus, O., September 8-9, to consider proposals made by the operators, adjourned without deciding whether to accept or reject the conditions offered. Governor Hastings called out the militia on September 10 to enforce order at Hazelton, Pa.

(Rep.) *The Indianapolis Journal.* (Ind.)

The right of free assembly is as sacred as the right of free speech. The law should only step in to protect property or prevent violence, and a court has no right to assume that a public assemblage will lead to violence.

(Dem.) *The Pittsburg Post.* (Pa.)

One political party in this country has taken strong ground that government by injunction must be modified, at least to the extent of maintaining the right of trial by jury. That was the Democratic party at its national convention held last year in Chicago, and it had in view precisely such assertions of judicial power as have lately been witnessed in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio.

(Dem.) *The Chattanooga Times.* (Tenn.)

We think such use of restraining orders is, generally speaking, a mistake, and liable to lead to grave abuse of judicial authority. We would like to see this practice specifically regulated, even abridged, by a carefully guarded statute.

(Ind.) *Public Ledger.* (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Low wages, cheap labor are not wanted here, and our workmen should unite upon the common ground of demanding legislation which will put up insurmountable legal barriers against it.

(Ind.) *Providence Journal.* (R. I.)

The publication of the full text of Judge Jackson's coal strike injunction against Debs and others shows that it is really more ridiculous than objectionable. It does not enjoin from peaceably inciting men to strike, but from "unlawfully inciting

persons who are engaged in working in the mines, from ceasing to work in the mines." There cannot be said to be much harm in enjoining people from doing that which they cannot do lawfully anyway; that is as if a court of equity should undertake to forbid men to steal or murder.

(Rep.) *New York Tribune.* (N. Y.)

The proposal to camp about and march before them [the miners still at work] day after day, and refuse to respect their free decision as final, and persist in argument and appeal and display of force until they yield, is in its very nature a warfare against the freedom of the workers and the employers. Such an interference, it must be granted, the law should be able in some way to prevent without restricting any legitimate enjoyment of individual rights.

(Dem.) *Times-Union.* (Jacksonville, Fla.)

The coal miners' strike now promises to be successful, when it has created the market conditions necessary to warrant the advance of wages they demand; but that prospect will be darkened or destroyed if the strikers begin to defy the law, as they now show a disposition to do. They would do well to obey their leaders' advice.

(Rep.) *Ohio State Journal.* (Columbus.)

Both the operators and the miners missed an opportunity to score a great victory for the principle of arbitration when they failed to secure an agreement at Pittsburg. As the matter progresses we believe this fact will be made more and more clear to all concerned.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONVENTIONS.



PROF. WOLCOTT GIBBS.
President of the American Association for
the Advancement of Science.

Two important conventions in the interest of science took place in August on American soil. They were held respectively by the American and by the British Associations for the Advancement of Science. The former association began its session on August 9, at Detroit, Mich., with an attendance of 200. Its president is Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard. In order to consider separate sciences at the same time, the audience was distributed into sections. The chairmen of these sections discoursed on the sciences in their respective departments and were followed by other specialists on the subjects. Among the chief addresses made was that by Richard T. Colburn, for the section of social and economic science; I. C. White, geology; William P. Mason, chemistry; Carl Barus, physics; W. J. McGee, anthropology; W. W. Beman, mathematics and astronomy; Professor Hoard, zoology; George F. Atkinson, botany; John Galbraith, mechanical science and engineering. The British Association also met in sections. Its president for this year was Sir John Evans. About 1,200 persons were present. The leading speakers before the various sections were Dr. J. Scott Keltie, geography; A. R. Forsyth, mathematics; George F. Deacon, mechanical science; William Ramsay, chemistry; L. C. Mial, zoology; M. Foster, physiology; H. Marshall Ward, botany; Mr. Gonner, economics; G. M. Dawson, geology; Sir William Turner, anthropology. Other famous lecturers of the occasion were Lord Lister, the retiring president of the association, the two explorers Mr. Selons and Sir George Scott Robertson (the hero of Chitral), and the physicist Lord Kelvin, who before 1892 was known as Sir William Thompson. The latter in an address on the world's fuel supply set forth a practical use for garbage.



SIR JOHN EVANS.
President of the British Association for the
Advancement of Science.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is easily the leading scientific body of today, despite the fact that the similar organization in this country possesses members equaling in reputation and accomplishment those of Great Britain. But the day is past when the question of nationality entered into the progress of science. Lord Kelvin, for instance, like our own Thomas Edison, belongs to the world at large. Such men, and their fellows, wipe out mere geographical boundaries.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

The meeting in Toronto emphasizes peculiarly certain features of all British Association conventions that may be noted with profit in the United States. In the first place, there are the veterans of science, like Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister, who have reached a ripe old age, won all the honors and emoluments that come from active participation in affairs, and are therefore free from selfish ambitions or petty vanity. The way in which these men at-

tend meeting after meeting, lending encouragement not only by their presence, but also by adding to the current news and discussions, and even crossing the ocean at considerable expense and inconvenience, is a highly instructive spectacle. One can easily count up a dozen, even twenty, representative scientists in this country, who have either never helped the American Association at all or who have ceased to take part in its meetings, perhaps having first enjoyed the highest honors which that organization can bestow. The hard work of keeping the American Association alive is left almost entirely to the younger and less conspicuous scientists of the United States. If the excuse be offered that the various sciences now have their own separate assemblies here, one may reply that this is equally true in Great Britain. And even though our own country has a National Academy for the very elect, it must be remembered that the foremost members of the Royal Society are active in the British Association also.

SPAIN'S NEW PREMIER.



GEN. MARCELO DE AZCARRAGA.
Spain's New Premier.

GENERAL AZCARRAGA, who upon the death of Canovas del Castillo was appointed temporary premier of Spain, now has that office regularly. He was confirmed in it by the queen regent on August 20. On August 26 he announced at a cabinet council that he would adhere to the policy of Canovas as far as possible, and that Captain-General Weyler would be retained in Cuba. Gen. Marcelo de Azcarraga was born in the Philippine Islands in 1832. As a soidier he gained distinction and was appointed to a war office in Madrid, Spain. In 1857 he was promoted to a commandant and sent to Cuba. He became chief of a Spanish expeditionary corps in Mexico in 1861 and in Cuba in 1863. In 1864 he was made lieutenant-colonel. Returning to Spain he served at various times as assistant secretary of state, helped crush the Carlist revolt, and was active in reorganizing the army. The rank of lieutenant-general was given him. In 1880 he served as captain-general in Navarre and in Valencia. At Valencia three years later he suppressed a Carlist-Liberal uprising. General Azcarraga was minister of war in the cabinet of Premier Canovas in 1890-92 and again from 1895 to

the time of his appointment to the premiership. He will retain the Canovas cabinet unchanged.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

General Azcarraga is not merely prime minister of Spain; he is, as we have said, a representative and an embodiment of Spanish national sentiment on the Cuban question. The government of the United States is likewise representative of American opinion. The two may therefore deal with each other with all possible authority, both political and moral. Certainly negotiations between them should be fruitful of good.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

How is it that Premier Azcarraga, if he knows of these things, or has any understanding of the situation in Cuba, can make announcement that he "remains in accord" with Weyler and will uphold him? It was Azcarraga who held the office of minister of

war in the Canovas cabinet; it was he who provided for the sending of 200,000 Spanish soldiers to Cuba; it has been his duty to study the official despatches from Havana ever since the war broke out; and we should suppose he would be able to discern the results of Weyler's campaigning during the past eighteen months. This accord of Azcarraga is about as inexplicable as the performances of Weyler.

The Philadelphia Record. (Pa.)

The present ministry stands too firmly committed to its late chief's "strong" policy in Cuba to be able to reverse the same, and at the same time neither General Azcarraga nor any other member of the cabinet has the overmastering spirit required to carry out that policy to the bitter end.

WHEAT'S UPWARD FLIGHT.

THE dollar mark in the price of wheat was reached in New York on August 20 for the first time since March 12, 1892, or since five years and five months ago. Chicago followed on August 21 with wheat at \$1.00 a bushel. The highest point was reached on August 24, in New York, when September wheat (wheat deliverable in September) sold for \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ and cash wheat \$1.14 $\frac{1}{4}$ a bushel. The market reports for August and early September also show a rise in other food stuffs, and in many other commodities, especially cotton, and a new low price in silver.

American Grocer. (New York, N. Y.)

It is certain that crop conditions abroad are such as to insure the American farmer the best returns he has had for six long and trying years. The foundation of prosperity is thus laid with the farmers, who constitute nearly one half of our population. When they are prosperous the entire country enjoys the best of good times. They are here, and likely to stay.

(Ind.) The Ledger. (Tacoma, Wash.)

The workingman who complains that, although wheat is up and farmers are prosperous, he is not benefited, has not looked below the surface. His cry is that he has to pay more for his flour; it is ten to one that his wages have been advanced in a still larger ratio. But if he will look over the papers he will find that the prosperous farmer is buying more than ever of farm machinery and

wagons and other manufactured articles; this is aiding to start the factories; that large crops and good prices made increased employment of men on railways, wharves, and steamships. In fact, one class cannot prosper in this country without all receiving some benefit.

(*Rep.*) *New York Tribune.* (N. Y.)

The plain people note the beginning of bad times in November, 1892, within a fortnight of Mr. Cleveland's election, and the era of good times in August, 1897, within a fortnight after the enactment of a Republican tariff, and forty years of agonized special pleading will not alter the conclusion which most men form.

(*Dem.*) *Cincinnati Inquirer.* (O.)

Of course it is a fact that the president is by no possible construction entitled to the slightest credit for the rise in wheat. In spite of that rise the iniquity of the gold monometallic policy remains, and the general depression will continue till it is removed.

(*Dem.*) *The Philadelphia Record.* (Pa.)

The rise in the price of wheat, in whatever light it is considered, is a most happy accident. Even if it shall result in temporarily bolstering a mistaken

revenue policy it will at the same time have decisively checked the tendency to desperate monetary experiments.

(*Ind.*) *Public Ledger.* (Philadelphia, Pa.)

A whole series of false doctrines will be swept aside by the return of prosperity with silver a drug in the market. That object-lesson alone will be worth millions of dollars to this country.

(*Rep.*) *The Kansas Capital.* (Topeka.)

We believe the farmer will not fail to appreciate the vast gain it would have been to him had the McKinley tariff and the Harrison administration been continued in force from '92 to '97. In place of fifty cent wheat in that period he should have had nearer a dollar.

(*Rep.*) *Denver Republican.* (Col.)

The farmers have been economizing for four years, and their unsatisfied wants will make a vast market for most of the products of our mills and factories in the near future.

(*Rep.*) *Ohio State Journal.* (Columbus.)

The rise in the price of wheat comes at a fortunate time for the grower, as the crops have not been generally sold to the middlemen or buyers in the West.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

The northwestern frontier of British India is now a hotbed of revolt. The rebel leader, Mad Mollah, who began the trouble in midsummer has won to his ranks even the large tribe of Afridis, that in other wars has proved most loyal to the British. By August 25 the Afridis had seized the Khyber Pass, which they now hold, the Mohmand tribesmen were threatening the district about Fort Shabkadr, the Orakzais were rioting in Kurram Valley, and the natives in Swat Valley and Tochi Valley were fighting against two large brigades of English troops. According to advices of August 28 the British had driven off the raiders in the Kohat district and dispersed the Orakzais from the plains. To offset these successes there is the critical condition of the garrisons on the Samona range, and at Quetta in Beluchistan. The ameer of Afghanistan was suspected by the British authorities in India of conspiring with Turkey to incite the rebels to a holy war against the British in India. On August 18 the Turkish government formally denied any such understanding with the ameer. The ameer also disclaimed all responsibility for the uprising, and it was reported that in a convention of his chiefs he renewed his oath always to remain a friend of the British government. Yet on August 29 news was received that the ameer had ordered the faithful to make ready for a holy war, and had convened a council of mollahs at Cabul.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

A *jehad* [holy war] may mean revolt not only against British rule in India, but against French rule in Algeria, and even against Russian on the Oxus and Jaxartes. That is the consideration which makes these Indian troubles appear so grave. It is not an Indo-Moslem mutiny against John Company. It is a Pan-Islamic antagonism against all Christendom. That is the peril to the peace of the world.

The Cleveland Leader. (O.)

It is very improbable that the British will let any insurrectionary movement gather headway enough to be dangerous. It is altogether likely, on the other hand, that they will use more Hindu troops and fewer Mohammedans in the native army of

India, and thus lessen the relative and absolute power of the warlike Moslems to shake the hold of the white rulers of their country.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

It is significant, at least, that just when Lord Salisbury's firm attitude in regard to the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly was giving the sultan the most trouble, and even threatened to imperil the "concert of Europe," there should occur a native uprising in northwestern India on the borders of Afghanistan, whose ruler and people are devout Mohammedans. It at least seems very much as if the ameer, who is friendly to Russia and acknowledges the sultan as the head of the Mohammedan world, had received word from Constantinople to remind

England that it had interests of its own that might be endangered by too great severity upon the head of Islam.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It is a revolt of tribes who have never been wholly subdued, and, therefore, never assimilated with the Indian Empire, not a mutiny of the troops under British arms and scattered through all the British holdings.

The Chattanooga Times. (Tenn.)

If the situation in northwest India were not serious, the British government would not have hurried 20,000 picked men into the Punjab since the first of August. There are now, of British and native regulars, fully that many troops, and they are of all arms, constituting a well-assorted and formidable army. Five thousand more are pushing to the front. It is clearly the British opinion that the small array of tribesmen are the least of the threatening force. The ameer of Afghanistan is the inspirer of the mischief, and he is inspired by agents of the Russian Empire. If the czar's foreign office

thought to catch the lion dozing along the foothills of the Himalayas, the mistake has been discovered by this time.

The Evening Star. (Washington, D. C.)

While the British are very strong in India, and have now a better civil and military organization than ever before, an uprising of the natives on fanatical lines would tax the British resources severely. And then there would be the danger of a spread of the disaffection far beyond the ordinary calculations.

The Philadelphia Inquirer. (Pa.)

It is possible that it is to Constantinople and St. Petersburg that we should turn in order to grasp the significance of the border uprising.

The Kennebec Journal. (Me.)

Fortunately the British have corrected the one supreme mistake which embarrassed them in the days of the mutiny. Englishmen, not orientals, now officer all their troops. Still the English troops there are relatively but a handful to hold in subjection a population of 300,000,000.

AMERICAN WHEELMEN'S MEET.

THE eighteenth national meet of the League of American Wheelmen held in Philadelphia August 4-8 called to that city about 15,000 visitors from all parts of the Union. The function was entirely social, a business session of the league having been held previously. The league, now numbering between 90,000 and 100,000 men and women, is the outgrowth of a small company of wheelmen in Newport, R. I., who organized on May 31, 1880, to secure for their bicycles equal privileges with four-wheeled vehicles. The avowed objects of the league now are, "to promote the general interests of cycling; to ascertain, defend, and protect the rights of wheelmen; to encourage and facilitate touring, to promote the improvement of roads, and to regulate the government of all amateur sports connected with the use of the wheel."

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

In its fight for good roads the league has made splendid progress. All over the country there has been an effort to improve the condition of the highways, guideboards have been erected, and the wheel's place with other vehicles has been acknowledged. In several states of the Union road-books are issued which tell the best routes to take in going by wheel from one place to another. The possessor of a league ticket may obtain a discount for meals or lodging at numerous hotels throughout the country, and he is recognized by foreign bicycle organizations as being worthy of favor. Among candidates for membership the matter of sex doesn't count.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Although the meet was a social function entirely, and that purpose was rigidly kept in view by the entertainers, other and much more substantial good to the entire country is sure to be the outcome. Bicycle riders are earnest advocates of good roads, and the League of American Wheelmen is foremost in the movement. Moreover, the great gathering

must have a marked effect on those legislators who have hitherto regarded the wheelmen and their just demands with indifference, and impress them with the power and growing influence of the League of American Wheelmen, and have a tendency to insure in the future prompter attention to its requests.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

If there were any possible doubt that the bicycle has "come to stay" it would be dispelled by such a gathering as that of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia this last week. The spectacle of thousands of men and women from all parts of the continent meeting as representatives of other scores of thousands, and receiving the applications of thousands more for membership among them, is of impressive significance. These people are not, as the early wheelmen may have seemed, and may, indeed, have regarded themselves, mere enthusiasts, cultivating a circumscribed fad. They are earnest, practical folk, considering a well-nigh universal fact. For that is what bicycling has become. It is no longer the sport of the few, but the pleasure or the practical aid of the many.

THE WAR IN CUBA.



GENERAL GOMEZ.

Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Insurgents.

A VIGOROUS guerrilla warfare in Cuba was kept up by the insurgents all through the rainy season, much to the disadvantage of the unacclimated Spaniards. During the first two weeks of August the insurgents under Maj. Andrés Hernandez, Gen. Baldomero Acosta, and other leaders held Havana in a state of siege, seizing all trains and provisions trying to enter the city, and looting the Havana suburbs. Spanish columns attempting to dislodge them from their strongholds about the city were successfully repulsed. Meanwhile insurgents to the number of 8,000 invaded the Matanzas Province, where the Spanish leader, Captain-General Weyler, was operating. On August 11 Captain-General Weyler was said to be moving back toward Havana, pursued by the armies of Generals Gomez and Carillo. On September 5 the fortified town of Victoria de las Tunas in Santiago de Cuba surrendered to the insurgents. The war has been kept up in the other provinces also. As previously, the Spanish general has continued his policy of starving the pacificos and reporting frequent victories for the Spaniards. On August 25, 40,000 Spanish soldiers were reported to be in the hospitals in Cuba. On August 30 the Spanish government decided to send 27,000 of its reserves to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands.

(Dem.) *The Sun.* (New York, N. Y.)

The new quota of 27,000 men is thrown into a hopeless struggle. At best it will only repair some of the ravages in the Spanish ranks. The patriots who did not quail before 200,000 foes will not be troubled by the added 27,000. If Spain is wise, instead of sending more men to perish in Cuba she will call back those that are there.

(Dem.) *The Times.* (Hartford, Conn.)

Any "government" that gives up control of Cuba will almost certainly be overturned as a result of such a disaster. The Madrid politicians have an uncomfortable six months before them now.

(Dem.) *The Philadelphia Record.* (Pa.)

Injudicious intervention by this government in Spanish politics at this stage would defeat its own purpose by consolidating the parties of Spain in united resistance to what every Spaniard would regard as intolerable intermeddling.

(Ind.) *Providence Journal.* (R. I.)

We need not accept all the enthusiastic stories from insurgent sources to come to the conclusion that Spain has an impossible task before her.

(Rep.) *New York Tribune.* (N. Y.)

The enemy [insurgents] which was so despised two years ago is gaining strength daily, and threat-



GEN. DON VALERIANO WEYLER.

Commander of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

ening to avenge completely what has been one of the deepest crimes of the century.

(Rep.) *The Inter Ocean.* (Chicago, Ill.)

The failure of Weyler's campaign in the eastern provinces of Cuba is the more significant because in the previous war Weyler was assigned by the commanding general to Santiago.

THE ASCENT OF MT. ST. ELIAS.

To the Italians Prince Luigi of Savoy and his party of mountain climbers belongs the honor of first scaling the American mountain St. Elias. The prince took the precaution to include in his party some Alpine climbers. Setting sail from Seattle, Wash., in June, the expedition landed at Yakutat Bay and thence immediately began the journey inland. The men themselves dragged the sleds on which were loaded their provisions. At the foot of Mt. Newton Glacier they met an American party led by Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, Pa., returning homeward. The Americans had started from Seattle for the summit of Mt. St. Elias three weeks in advance of the Italians, but were obliged to abandon their goal be-

cause of sickness in their party. Proceeding, the prince's party reached the summit of Mt. St. Elias on July 31. At this point they found neither wind nor fog and the thermometer registered 20° below the freezing point. During their stay of two hours they took many photographs from the summit. They also settled the mooted questions of the height and formation of the peak. Its height they report as 18,120 feet and its origin they say is not volcanic, as formerly described.

Public Ledger. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Many attempts have been made to scale Mt. St. Elias, but until Prince Luigi attacked it all failed. The only one to reach a considerable altitude was Prof. Israel Russell, who succeeded after innumerable perils in climbing approximately 14,500 feet, or fully a mile from the summit. One of the chief obstacles to success is the great covering of snow which extends down from the highest peak to within about 2,000 feet of sea level, and even lower. This fact may afford some idea of the difficulties which Prince Luigi overcame, and which Mr. Bryant and his party seemed to have been overcome by. One great point gained by Prince Luigi's achievement is the probable accurate determination of the height of Mt. St.

Elias. This has long been a subject of controversy, and in two hundred years the figures have varied as much as 6,000 feet. As nearly all the measurements were taken either from a distance or low altitudes, this is not surprising. The question to whom the huge mountain belongs is still unsettled, though there can be little cause for doubt that it is within the United States boundary.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

Italy's princes are making a stir in the world in these days, and though the count of Turin by his duel may carry off the lion's share of applause among his countrymen, they may well take pride in the prince of Savoy's ascent to the top of Mount St. Elias.

SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE, OF MISSISSIPPI.



SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI's senior senator, James Z. George, died on August 14 at Jackson, Miss., whither he had gone to recruit his health. He was born in Monroe County, Ga., on October 26, 1826, and was but an infant when death deprived him of his father. In 1834 he and his mother moved to Noxubee County, Miss. Two years later they went to Carroll County, which ever since has been his home. In 1847 he married Miss Betty Young, a society belle of that day. Mr. George fought as a private in the Mexican War and at its close in 1848 supplemented his common school education with the study of law, being admitted soon to the bar at Carrollton. In 1854 and again in 1860 he was elected reporter of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. He is the author of ten volumes of reports of this court and of a work entitled "Digest of the Supreme Court Decisions," published in 1872. As a member of the Mississippi convention of 1861 he voted for and signed the article of secession. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took up arms for the southern cause and by the close of the war had won the rank of general. He then resumed his law practice in Carroll County. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1879. Shortly afterward he was elected chief justice. This post he resigned in 1881 to enter the United States Senate. He was reelected to the Senate in 1886 and again for the term ending in March 1899. He remained a secessionist in principle to the day of his death. In the Senate he was the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Agriculture, of which committee he was chairman during the Fifty-third Congress, and he was a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. Three sons and three daughters survive him. His wife died a month ago.

The Ohio State Journal. (Columbus.)

The death of Senator George removes one of the landmarks of the Southern Confederacy. He was one of the last of the coterie of lawyers from that section that never accepted the results of the war. He still argued the right of a state to secede, and upon every occasion held to that view tenaciously. He was so radical and set in his opinions that he did not assume the leading place in the Senate to

which his talent and long term of service entitled him. Senator George was an authority on constitutional law as he saw it, and his speeches in the Senate were confined almost exclusively to discussion of that phase of subjects. In his death the most charitable thing to be said of him is that he did his duty as he understood it, even though it was combated by the almost united voice of the southern people.

PRESIDENT BORDA OF URUGUAY ASSASSINATED.

URUGUAY's armed rebellion of several years' duration culminated on August 25 in the assassination of President Borda. The crime took place in Montevideo, at the celebration of the seventy-second anniversary of Uruguay's independence. Two shots were fired and the victim expired within a few minutes, surrounded by his ministers and other statesmen and diplomats. The deed is said to have been committed from political motives. Aside from general excitement no disorders followed, Senor Cuestas, president of the Senate, succeeding temporarily to the presidency.



JUAN BORDA.
Late President of Uruguay.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Of great ability and boundless ambition, and possessed of moral qualities not wholly above suspicion, his influence upon the affairs of Uruguay was never of the best, and his tragic death can hardly be regarded as an irreparable loss to that country.

Republican Standard. (Bridgeport, Conn.)

Such occurrences have been common in past years in the South American republics, but more rare of late, and the improvement has been noticeable. The circumstances attending the murder of Borda were particularly sensational in time and place, but hardly any political significance attaches to the fact.

New York Tribune. (N. Y.)

It is poor consolation to say that the death of President Borda will probably restore peace to Uruguay. Let it be granted that he was, to a large proportion of the people, an unacceptable chief magistrate; that his removal will obliterate causes of offense and factional barriers, and that it is sometimes expedient that one man perish for the people. Nevertheless, no matter how great may be the apparent gain to Uruguay, it has been purchased at too great a price. Indeed, it might be said that the greater the apparent gain the greater the ultimate evil. For the memory of such gain may in future inspire others to regard this crime as a precedent, to be repeated whenever it seems probable the state will thus be served, and nothing could be worse than the establishment of such an idea.

CANADA'S LAWS FOR THE KLONDIKE MINES.

A CODE of rules for the Yukon gold region was announced by the Canadian government on August 15. The rules read in part: "That upon all gold mined on the claims referred to in the regulation for the government of placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries a royalty of ten per cent shall be levied and collected by officers to be appointed for the purpose, provided the amount mined and taken from a single claim does not exceed \$500 per week, and in case the amount mined and taken from any single claim exceeds \$500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of ten per cent upon the amount so taken out up to \$500, and upon the excess or amount taken from any single claim over \$500 per week there shall be levied and collected a royalty of twenty per cent, such royalty to form part of the consolidated revenue, and to be accounted for by the officers who collect the same in due course. That any attempt to defraud the crown by withholding any part of the revenue thus provided for by making false statements of the amount taken out may be punished by cancellation of the claim in respect of which fraud or false statements have been committed or made; and that in respect of facts as to such fraud or false statement or non-payment of royalty the decision of the gold commissioner shall be final." Other measures stipulate that alternate claims along the Yukon River and its tributaries shall be reserved for the crown and impose penalties for trespassing on the said claims. The old rules are amended to grant the discoverer of a new mine, creek and river claims 750 feet in length instead of "bar diggings" of the same dimensions.

The Chicago Record. (Ill.)

That Canada has a right to levy such a tax is unquestionable. Whether it will be good policy

for the government to enforce it strictly may be a matter of doubt. It at least simplifies matters to know that Canada has not drawn any invidious

distinction against American gold seekers, though it must be confessed had the Canadian government followed the laws of the United States as respects mineral lands an outcry would probably have gone up before this that would have led to international complications. The United States' revised statutes, section 2319, reads as follows: "All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such."

San Francisco Chronicle. (Cal.)

There will surely be a hot time on the Klondike when the Canadian government collects that royalty. Before they are through with it the officials will be apt to realize that Mr. Oliver was right when he said the proceeds wouldn't pay the costs.

The Mail and Express. (New York, N. Y.)

Canadian statesmanship could not have devised

a plan better calculated to stifle enterprise and retard the development of the Northwest Territory than this greedy scheme to place a load of taxation upon the chief industry of the region at the hour of its birth. Canada's technical right to levy tribute upon the earnings of the Klondike miners is beyond question.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

The [tax] experiment would cost a great deal of money, and the probable outcome of it would be a sweeping migration of miners from the Klondike to other placers no less tempting on the American side of the border. The government might as well rescind, also, the order reserving every alternate claim on every placer hereafter discovered. This, again, is one of the proposals that no men personally acquainted with the ways of gold hunters would have ever made. An effort to enforce it would either cause a fight between the government agents and the miners working the reserved claims or else lead to the abandonment of prospecting in Canadian territory.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

No mention of the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States is to be found in the queen's speech proroguing Parliament on August 6. It is prefaced with the stock announcement of Great Britain's continued friendly relations with the other powers, and, beginning with the eastern war question, says: "There is good ground for believing that all the most important matters in controversy have been adjusted and that in return for an adequate indemnity the territory conquered by Turkey, with a slight modification of the frontier, will be restored to Greece. I have given notice to the king of the Belgians and the German emperor to terminate the treaties of 1862 and 1865, whereby I am prevented from making with my colonies such fiscal arrangements within my empire as seem to me expedient. In consequence of the infraction by the Chinese government of certain stipulations of the convention of 1894, a fresh convention has been concluded, establishing the frontier of Burmah and China more advantageously to my empire and opening the West River of China to European commerce. I have concluded a treaty of commerce and friendship with King Menelik. The presence of representatives of the colonies and India at the ceremonies of the celebration of the sixtieth year of my reign has contributed to the strength of the bond of union in all parts of my empire, and additional proof of the attachment of the colonies to the mother country has been furnished in the fiscal legislation of Canada and the contribution that Cape Colony, following the example of Australasia, has offered for our naval defense." The famine and plague also receive attention, and approval is expressed for the measures taken to enlarge the harbors of Dover and Gibraltar, to strengthen the army and navy, to support schools, to indemnify employees injured while at work, to improve the water facilities in the metropolis, to relieve suffering in the overcrowded parts of Scotland, and "to provide a more efficient and more economical system for the judicial institutions of Ireland."

The Times-Democrat. (New Orleans, La.)

There are two pieces of legislation in the session of the British Parliament just ended which have peculiar significance, even beyond the limits of Great Britain itself. They are the Education Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Education Act appropriates a considerable amount of the British taxpayers' money (\$1,500,000) to help the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic schools to keep up their rivalry with the board schools, which are purely unsectarian. The trend

in Great Britain of recent years, since Gladstone disestablished the "alien church" of Ireland, has been toward the overthrow of all state religious establishments; but this subsidization of sectarianism of which Parliament at the recent session was guilty, and which the British people have tolerated, can have but one tendency—to rivet the yoke of a state religion still more firmly on the British neck and to postpone the prospect of disestablishment indefinitely. The enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Law by a Conservative government,

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all of whose traditions are violated in the principle of the law, and especially by the very same lot of statesmen who, in opposition but four years ago, denounced the principle even when embodied in a much less offensive form as "confiscation," are a peculiar commentary on the consistency of political parties. Gladstone would not have dared propose such a radical measure, while Salisbury's government not only proposes but passes it.

The Evening Post. (Chicago, Ill.)

The news from the ambassadors treating with the sultan is not quite so reassuring as the queen implies. Turkey always manages to discover new difficulties and never yields a point without a mental reservation. Hardly satisfactory are the paragraphs regarding the situation in India. There is not a hint about the danger of a serious outbreak

or the severe repression measures undertaken or projected. Nor are the statements concerning the disappearance of the plague and restriction of the area of distress borne out by competent observers writing from the scene of the troubles. Perhaps it is not surprising that no regret is expressed at the failure of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, but the silence upon the Behring Sea controversy is not without some significance. Is the Salisbury assent to the proposed conference so qualified and limited as to be shorn of all promise of results? Had it really involved an agreement to revise the rules for the protection of the seals the queen's speech would scarcely have passed it over. The political situation in England is dull and uninteresting. No wonder the queen's speech reflects this complexion of affairs.

AUSTRALIA'S SPIRIT.

The Sun. (New York, N. Y.)

TRISTRAM DUNNAUGH, a rich Australian of English parentage, was at a Washington hotel recently. This Australian expressed some rather novel ideas while here. He is a middle-aged man who looks, talks, and acts like an American. Some Americans whom he met asked him about this.

"We're not English out in Australia any more than you people in the States are," he replied. "We're Australians just as much as you are Americans. The spirit of nationality is already exceedingly powerful throughout Australia. There has not as yet been organized any united separatist party, but there will be within the next five years, and perhaps in less time. The seed was long since sown, and it has a very fertile soil in which to sprout. Although the hand with which England governs Australia through the colonial government is of the most velvety order, I think there is a preponderating sentiment all over the Continent that no particular reason any longer exists for Great Britain to concern itself governmentally with Australia at all. Australia is now a great deal better fitted to manage her own affairs than the thirteen States were when they gave England that famous notice—which document, by the way, we Australians are pretty familiar with. Australia, of course, has no such grievances against England as the thirteen States had—no particular grievance at all, for the matter of that. But a very large and high-grade element of the Australian population (composed, too, for the most part of people, like myself, of English descent) began to chafe as long as twenty years ago over the absurdity that their enormous continent should accept any sort of governmental

regulation whatsoever at the hands of a little country at the other end of the world, which they were, and still are, willing to respect as an ancestor, but not as master. A great majority of Australians did not approve of the Australian premier's cock-sure phrases delivered at the Chamberlain dinner, and those who did not read this misrepresentation in silence read it with laughter. He simply did not represent a great majority of the Australian people, nor come within an ocean's width of voicing their ideas.

"I don't know how I can state the matter more briefly than by saying that even the most conservative people of Australia are looking, not without hope, for the eventual establishment in Australia of a government precisely like that of the republic of the United States in every essential feature. The temper of the Australian people is republican. I have observed for many years past the gradual diminution in volume of the chorused 'God Save the Queen' at the Australian theaters, and the singers of 'Rule Britannia' in Australia nowadays are generally young fellows just out from England, perhaps three parts drunk. Australians take a very great interest in American affairs. In my opinion one of the things of the future (and perhaps not the very distant future, either) is first the Australian republic and then a sort of friendly alliance of the Australian republic with the republic of the United States. If the first five years of the century soon to begin do not witness at least the initial steps toward the formation of an Australian republic, I have gauged very improperly the political sentiment of the people among whom I have spent my entire life."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HOME.

August 7. Judge Simonton, of South Carolina, decides that the measure for "original" packages in the Dispensary Law applies to bottles of liquor loosely packed in cars.—Judge Tuley, of Chicago, Ill., decides against the validity of the city ordinance taxing bicycles.

August 8. A convention of the National Christian Alliance is held in Cleveland, O.

August 12. The officers elected for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are C. S. Mellen, president, and Dan S. Lamont, vice-president.

August 14. E. A. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, Mo., named by President McKinley for minister to Russia, accepts the position.

August 16. The United States government receives formal proposals from the Canadian government for establishing telegraphic communication with the Klondike region.

August 17. The American Bankers' Association convenes in Detroit, Mich.—A meeting of the Society of American Florists takes place in Providence, R. I.—The American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists hold a convention at Niagara Falls.

August 18. S. R. Calloway is made president of the Lake Shore and Southern Railroad.

August 23. A syndicate of United States capitalists secures from the Honduras government important concessions including the collection of duties and the operation of railroads, and in return undertakes to pay off the national debt of Honduras.

August 25. The American Bar Association holds its twentieth annual convention in Cleveland, O.—The Universal Peace Union meets in Mystic, Conn.

August 31. The board of naval officers appointed by the acting secretary of the navy early in August to investigate the question of a government armor plant finishes its inspections in Chicago, Ill.

September 3. Seth Low at Northeast Harbor, Me., receives and accepts the nomination by the New York Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York.

FOREIGN.

August 7. The International Arbitration Conference begins its session in Brussels, Belgium.

August 9. Several thousand Armenians from Persia make a raid into Asia Minor, killing two

hundred persons at Van.—A detachment of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition captures Abu Hamid, located on the Upper Nile.—Chili's cabinet resigns.

August 11. Oporto, Portugal, is placed under martial law.

August 15. A duel with swords is fought at Paris by Prince Henri of Orleans (French) and the Count of Turin, who is a nephew of King Humbert of Italy. The Italian comes off victor.—Nearly a thousand persons embark from Victoria, B. C., for the Klondike gold-fields.

August 16. An antarctic expedition commanded by Capt. Adrien de Gerlache sets sail from Antwerp, Belgium.

August 17. The peace negotiations in the Russo-Russian War case are blocked by England's objecting to Turkish occupation of Thessaly pending a partial payment of the war indemnity.

August 18. Twenty Polish students in St. Petersburg, Russia, are charged with nihilism and transported to Siberia.

August 20. Michele Angiolillo, convicted of shooting and killing Spain's premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, is garroted at Vergara, Spain.

August 22. Gold seekers at Dyea, Alaska, are reported to be suffering.

August 25. In addressing the Volksraad of the Transvaal Republic, President Kruger asserts that England has no right of suzerainty over the Transvaal.

August 27. The Korean government is reported to have ceded to Russia, Japan consenting, an island near Fusan to be used for a coaling station.

August 30. A commercial treaty between Japan and Portugal is signed.—Work on the Chinese Eastern Railroad is begun on Chinese ground.

September 1. A special session of the Hawaiian Senate is called for September 6, to allow that body time for consideration on the annexation treaty before action thereon is taken by the United States Congress.—The British secretary of state for India suspends for ten weeks the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

September 2. General Ignacio Andrade, a Liberal, is elected president of Venezuela.

NECROLOGY.

August 10. Dr. How, the bishop of Wakefield, England.

August 17. David G. Swaim, U. S. A., retired, judge advocate general.

C. L. S. C. OUTLINE AND PROGRAMS.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

FOR OCTOBER.

First Week (ending October 8).

- "Imperial Germany." Chapter I.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapter I.
- In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"Imperial Germany and Imperial Rome."
Sunday Reading for October 3.

Second Week (ending October 15).

- "Imperial Germany." Chapter II.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapter II.
- In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

"A wheel in Germany."
"The Building of the German Empire."
Sunday Reading for October 10.

Third Week (ending October 22).

- "Imperial Germany." Chapters III. and IV.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapters III. and IV.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "Luther's Influence on Literature."
- "'Fake' Businesses."

Sunday Reading for October 17.

Fourth Week (ending October 29).

- "Imperial Germany." Chapter V.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapters V. and VI.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "Colors of Autumn in Leaf and Flower."
- Sunday Reading for October 24.

FOR NOVEMBER.

First Week (ending November 5).

- "Imperial Germany." Chapter VI.
- "The Social Spirit in America." Chapter VII.

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

- "Goethe: His Life and Work."
- Sunday Reading for October 31.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLE WORK.

FOR OCTOBER.

First Week.

1. Welcome address by the leader.
2. Enrolling of new members.
3. Roll Call.
4. The Lesson.
5. Essay—Leuthen and Jena.
6. Discussion—The results of competition.
7. A Talk—The effect of gold discoveries on the economic development of a country.*

Second Week.

1. The Lesson.
2. Biographical Sketch—Faraday.
3. Essay—German music and musicians.
4. Essay—German and American schools.
5. Table Talk—India and her troubles.*

Third Week.

1. The Lesson.
2. General Discussion—The social position of women wage-earners.
3. A Talk—Housing the poor. See "The Tenement-House Reform in New York City" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for September.
4. Book Review—"Marm Lisa," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.
5. Biographical Sketch—Martin Luther.

Fourth Week.

William I. Memorial Day—October 25.

Thrice noble is the man who of himself is king.

1. Biographical Sketch—William I. of Germany.

2. A Talk—The battle of Sedan.
3. Essay—The Schleswig-Holstein controversy.
4. A Paper—The attitude of Emperor William I. toward the workmen.
5. A Talk—German unity.

FOR NOVEMBER.

First Week.

1. The Lesson.
2. Literary Study—Goethe's "Faust."
3. Biographical Sketch—Herbert Spencer.
4. A Paper—The power of personal will in economic progress.
5. General Conversation—The news of the week.

FOR the benefit of the new circles a few words concerning the purpose of this department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN may be necessary.

In the *Outline of Required Reading* the lesson for each week is assigned and by following closely this assignment each reader will find it an easy task to complete the year's work.

The *Suggestive Programs* are just what the name implies—suggestions for the guidance of circle work, and they may be used as printed, altered to meet the special needs of a circle, or rejected entirely. They follow lines suggested by the *Required Reading*, and though "The Lesson" may not always appear in each program it should be understood and should form a prominent feature of every meeting.

The C. L. S. C. *Notes and Word Studies*, another

* See *Current History and Opinion*

important division of this department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, are designed to remove the difficulties of the course of reading.

The *Questions and Answers* should be carefully studied that the important thoughts of the text-books may become fixed in the memory.

The *Question Table* is designed to spur the reader to a more thorough investigation of the subjects

treated in the Required Reading. One set of these questions will be in line with the subjects in the department of *Current History and Opinion*.

In every organization it is always inspiring to know what the collaborators are doing. This will be found in the *C. L. S. C. Classes and Local Circles*, in which are published the reports of C. L. S. C. work being done in the different parts of the world.

C. L. S. C. NOTES AND WORD STUDIES.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN THE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE following table explains some of the signs used in the pronunciation of words in this department of THE CHAUTAUQUAN:

K indicates the German *ch*, which has a guttural sound similar to a strongly aspirated *h*.

G indicates a sound similar to the German *ch*.

N indicates the French nasal sound, which is similar to the German *ng*.

ö represents a sound similar to *e* in *her*; to utter the sound place the lips in position for saying *ö* and pronounce *e*.

ü represents the French *u*; to give the sound of *ü*, when the lips are in position to utter *oo*, pronounce *e* without changing the position of the lips.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

P. 16. "Börne" [bēr'ne]. A German satirist and an author of political literature, born in 1786. He died in Paris in 1837.

P. 17. "Leuthen" [loi'ten]. The town where the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians. It is in the Prussian province of Silesia, about ten miles west of Breslau.

P. 17. "Rossbach." A town in the province of Saxony, Prussia, where the Prussians defeated the French in 1757.

P. 17. "Jena" [yā'nä]. A city about forty-five miles southwest of Leipsic, where the French under Napoleon defeated the Prussians in 1806.

P. 21. "Kyffhäuser" [kif'hoi-zer]. The name of a mountain and castle a few miles northwest of Weimar.

P. 24. "Cavour" [kä-voor]. An Italian statesman who brought about the unification of Italy.

P. 27. "Windhorst" or Windthorst [vint'horst]. A prominent German statesman and one of the principal opponents of Bismarck.

P. 31. "Sadowa" [sä-dō'vä]. A small town in Bohemia near which was fought a decisive battle of the Seven Weeks' War, sometimes called the battle of Königgrätz.—"Sedan." A fortified town in France where the Germans won a victory over the French in 1870.

P. 32. "Boulanger" [boo-lon-zhā]. A soldier in the French army and a noted politician. He died in 1891.

P. 33. "Bounce." Exaggerated boasting; bluster, swagger.

P. 33. "Ignatieff" [ig-nä'tyef]. A Russian diplomat born in 1832.

P. 35. "Thiers" [tyār]. A French historian and an eminent statesman. He died in 1877.

P. 37. "Ikaros." According to Greek mythology, the son of Dædalus, whom the father had fitted out with wings, fastened on with wax, that he might escape from Crete. Flying too near the sun, the wax melted and Ikaros dropped into the sea called from this legend the Icarian Sea.

P. 38. "Czermak" [cher'mäk].

P. 39. "Salicylic" [sal-i-sil'ik]. Salicylic acid is used as an antiseptic.

P. 39. "Virchow" [fēr'kō].—"Langenback" [läng'en-bek].—"Billroth" [bil'rōt].—"Würzburg" [vürts'bōrg].

P. 39. "Ranke" [rän'ke].

P. 44. "Tieck" [tēk]. He died in 1853.—"Schlegel" [shlā'gel]. The Schlegels lived in the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century.—"Voss" [fos].

P. 45. "Treitschke" [tritsh'ke]. He was born at Dresden in 1834.

P. 46. "Heine" [hi'ne]. A poet and critic born in 1797.—"Schopenhauer" [shō'pen-hou-er]. A philosopher who expounded pessimism. He died in 1860.—"David Strauss," born in 1808, was an author of theological and philosophical works.—"Scherr" [sher], who died in 1886, was an historian.

P. 46. "Grand Cross," etc. Originally a military order in Great Britain, so called, it is said, because at the coronation of Henry IV. forty-six esquires were knighted after they had bathed during the night preceding "to signify a purification from all previous stain." After the time of Charles II. the order was discontinued but revived by George I. In 1815 the order was extended to include civilians and one of the classes composing the order is the military and the civil knights grand crosses, the G. C. B.

P. 46. "Spielhagen" [spēl'hā-gen]. He was born in 1829.—"Heyse" [hi'ze] was born in 1830.

P. 47. "Ebers" [ā'bers]. He was born at Berlin in 1837.

P. 49. "Blumenthal" [bloo'men-täl].—"Schönthan" [shēn'tän].

P. 52. "Nelson's message," etc. "England expects every man to do his duty."

P. 54. "Gneisenau" [gnī'ze-nou].

P. 58. "Niederwald" [nē'der-väld]. An elevated portion of the Taunus in Prussia, opposite Bingen and near the Rhine River, rising to a height of about 1080 feet above the sea-level. A national monument erected here commemorates the German victory over the French and the establishment of the New German Empire.

P. 59. "Gutzkow" [gōōts'kō] died in 1878.

P. 62. "Bayreuth" [bī'roit]. The capital of one of the provinces of Bavaria. It is famous for its musical festivals.

P. 65. "Holbein" [hol'bīn]. The name of two noted German painters. Hans Holbein (about 1460-1524) created historical paintings, and his son, also called Hans, was an adept in wood-engraving as well as historical painting.—"Dürer" (1471-1528) was an engraver and painter. He illustrated the Revelation of St. John in a series of wood-cuts which appeared in 1498.

P. 67. "Friedrichsruh" [frēd'riks-roo]. Bismarck's residence, situated about seventeen miles southeast of Hamburg.

P. 78. "Canniness." From the Scotch word canny, meaning careful in action or motion; gentle shrewdness, caution.

P. 79. "Guelphs" [gwelfs]. The name of a powerful German family to which the present royal family of England trace their descent.

P. 80. "Landgrave." A German title of nobility corresponding to the English title of earl.

P. 82. "Fehrbellin" [fär-bel-lēn]. A small town a few miles northwest of Berlin where the Prussians defeated the Swedes in 1675.

P. 83. "The Palatinate." Formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, the territory of which is now included in that of Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia. "The name is retained as a general geographical designation and officially as a name of two Bavarian districts."

P. 84. "*Bon voyage*." A French expression meaning, a pleasant journey to you.

P. 86. "Machiavelli" [mak-i-a-vel'li]. An Italian author and statesman born in 1469. Much opprobrium has been heaped upon his name on account

of the questionable political principles which he set forth in his celebrated work "The Prince."

P. 88. "*Lieber*." Dear.

P. 91. "Bundesrath" [boon'des-rät]. See "Appendix," page 313.—"Reichstag" [German pronunciation, rīks'tak]. See "Appendix," page 313.

B. 96. "Medici" [med'ē-chē or mā'dē-chē]. A celebrated Italian family which once ruled in Florence and Tuscany. Among its members were a large number of statesmen. As early as 1378 this family began to take an active part in historical events.

P. 114. "Pomeranian." An inhabitant of Pomerania, a province of Prussia bordering on the Baltic Sea. Agriculture, coasting and foreign commerce, and the rearing of live stock are the principal occupations of the people.

P. 121. "Bureaucracy" [bu-rō'kra-sy]. A form of government the power of which is vested in a large number of administrative bureaus.

P. 126. "Wilhelmshafen" [vil'helms-hä-fen]. Germany's principal naval station on the North Sea.

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

P. 12. "Meissonier" [mā-so-nyā]. A noted French artist of this century. He painted between 450 and 500 genre-pictures, about one sixth of which number are owned by Americans.—"Bouguereau" [boog-rō]. A famous French artist born in 1825.

P. 13. "Palissy" [pā-lē-sē]. A potter and enameler, born in France about 1510. He was also an investigator of chemical action. He worked sixteen years before he succeeded in perfecting the ware which bears his name, a kind of pottery having a remarkably beautiful glaze with the ornamentation in high relief.—"Faraday." A noted physicist and chemist of England. He is famous for his discoveries in the fields of magnetism and electricity.

P. 18. "Pestalozzi" [pes-tä-lot'sē]. A Swiss reformer of methods of education.—"Wichern." A philanthropist of Germany. He organized institutions for the reformation and education of vagrant children and through his influence the system of prisons and reformatories in Germany was greatly improved.

P. 31. "Prophylactic" [prōf-i-lāk'tik]. From a Greek word meaning to guard against; preventive.

P. 39. "*Au fait*." A French phrase meaning well instructed; up to the mark.

ON THE REQUIRED READING IN "THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"AWHEEL IN GERMANY."

1. "*Turnverein*." From *turnen*, to practice gymnastics and *Verein* an association; an association organized for the practice of gymnastics.

2. "All' Heil," "Guten Tag." Good-day.

3. "*Persona non grata*." Latin, meaning a person not agreeable.

4. "Bonifaces." Innkeepers, so called probably from a landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem."

5. "Salzkammergut" [sälts'käm-mer-goot]. A section of upper Austria which for its fine lakes and beautiful natural scenery is sometimes denominated "the Austrian Switzerland." Salt is produced at this place in large quantities.

"LUTHER'S INFLUENCE ON LITERATURE."

1. "Ein' feste Burg." The entire line is "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott," which means "A strong fortress is our God."

2. "Donatus." Ælius Donatus, a grammarian and commentator of the fourth century, was the author of several treatises which made quite a complete course in Latin grammar. During the Middle Ages his books were used as text-books in the schools. The elementary works on Latin grammar to the present day are founded on the Latin grammar of Donatus. One of the first books printed by means of letters cut on wooden blocks was Donatus, copies of which are considered great bibliographical curiosities.—"Alexander." Alexander of Ville Dieu. A noted grammarian of the thirteenth cen-

tury who composed a grammar in verse which was used as a school-book.

3. "Serbonian bogs." A large morass in Egypt surrounded by hills of sand which the wind carried into the bog, making a very treacherous footing. It is said that armies attempting to cross the bog have been swallowed up; hence "Serbonian bog" has come to mean a condition of affairs from which one can extricate himself only with great difficulty.

4. "Erasmus" [e-raz'mus]. A satirist and theological writer born in Rotterdam in 1465.

5. "Cervantes" [ser-van'tēz]. A Spanish novelist born in 1547.—"Calderon." A Spanish dramatist and poet of the seventeenth century—"Vega" [vā'gā]. A dramatist of Spain who died in 1635.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ON THE C. L. S. C. TEXT-BOOKS.

"IMPERIAL GERMANY."

1. Q. What German characteristic noticed by Tacitus was remarked upon by Bismarck? A. An incapacity for united action.

2. Q. What allied trait does history record? A. An unreadiness for action of any decisive kind.

3. Q. To what does Bismarck attribute the qualities that made possible Prussia's hegemony of to-day? A. To the admixture of Slavonic blood in the old Prussian provinces.

4. Q. In what do the inhabitants of the old provinces of Prussia resemble the French more than do those of any other part of Germany? A. In unity of patriotism and power of recovery.

5. Q. Who have been the bitterest censors of the German character? A. The eminent Germans themselves.

6. Q. What was the result to Germany of the Reformation? A. It led to deepest political degradation—the "Thirty Years' War"—out of which it emerged with a decreased population and with a loss of national wealth.

7. Q. In what class of people was the idea of unity most vigorously maintained? A. In the middle class.

8. Q. What has been Germany's political curse? A. The petty but honest feeling of narrow state loyalty.

9. Q. With what spirit has German unity had to contend? A. The spirit of envy and distrust alternating with indifference.

10. Q. What explanation is offered for the fact that Germans are ashamed of their nationality? A. The national tendency to objectiveness.

11. Q. What peculiar characteristic is not a national German failing? A. Chauvinism.

12. Q. What is at the root of some of the best manifestations of German character? A. The restless striving after an often unattainable ideal.

13. Q. How does German idealism affect science? A. It places it on so high a pedestal that money-making by its votaries is looked upon as almost degrading.

14. Q. Of what specialty can German literature boast? A. The translation of the masterpieces of foreign literature into German.

15. Q. What class of writers have helped much to remove the "ponderosity" from German letters? A. Essayists.

16. Q. Who is the most gifted and sterling of all German writers of fiction of our time? A. Gustav Freytag.

17. Q. What remains to-day the key-note of German intellectual and ethical life? A. Kant's dictum of the categorical imperative, the call of duty on us all to regulate our race toward the unattainable.

18. Q. In what has German idealism counted its saddest failures? A. In politics.

19. Q. In what is an influence distinctly akin to that of Greece traceable? A. In German thought, in literature, in the cultivation of the fine arts, and in the general spiritual acceptance of life.

20. Q. In what are the best instincts of the German people embodied? A. In their songs.

21. Q. What is one of the highest and most precious forms of music in Germany? A. The *Volkslied*.

22. Q. What music has become distinctly national? A. The operas of Wagner.

23. Q. What is one result of Germany's extended university system? A. It produces an

annually increasing contingent of intellectual proletariat.

24. Q. What put an end to amateur education-alism as a means of making a fortune? A. The rigid Prussian educational test requirements for military service.

25. Q. What criticism is made on the training in German schools? A. It develops the brain at the expense of the physique, and without enough attention to character.

26. Q. In what lies the secret of the sovereign's power in Prussia? A. In his recognition of the fact that a nation does not consist of a small minority of privileged persons, but rather that the meanest and the humblest have an equal claim on the care and solicitude of the sovereign.

27. Q. How did Europe come to regard Emperor William I.? A. As the guardian of the peace of the world.

28. Q. Next to the Hohenzollerns, who of the royal princes have done most for the cause of German unity? A. The ruling grand duke of Baden and King Albert of Saxony.

29. Q. Judging by polling results, who constitute the most earnest political party in Germany? A. The Social Democrats.

30. Q. What body has proved to be an excellent guardian of the national interests? A. The Bundesrath.

31. Q. What is the one failing of paternal government in Germany? A. Its humanitarianism.

"THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN AMERICA."

1. Q. What are the three fairly distinct types of voluntary organizations which embody the progressive and creative activity of the social spirit? A. Mutual benefit societies, societies of public spirit, and charitable societies.

2. Q. If parental duty is neglected who must supply the defect? A. The neighborhood, the church, and the state.

3. Q. In what is the social standard expressed? A. In state laws, church discipline, maxims, and customs.

4. Q. What do our usages and laws require parents and children to do? A. Parents to fulfil the duties of support and education for citizenship; children to care for parents in the helplessness of old age; and exacts purity, modesty, and chastity of all.

5. Q. Of whom must each group of human beings have help? A. Of the neighborhood, the church, the school, and the legal organization.

6. Q. When does the economic activity of the household begin? A. When the goods are ready for consumption.

7. Q. What are some of the advantages of

keeping household accounts? A. It fosters thrift, makes possible a wiser distribution of resources, enables social students to make accurate statistical calculations as to real wages, the cost of living, and the actual effects of our industrial system on the people.

8. Q. With whom ought social progress to begin? A. With those who have the wealth to command the finest privileges.

9. Q. Why should great care be taken to beautify a dwelling and its surroundings? A. Because they constantly act upon the occupant's imagination and determine its contents.

10. Q. Upon what ought religious people to concentrate associated effort during the next generation? A. The propagation of domestic religion.

11. Q. What has been one result of the introduction of steam-power and machinery? A. It has increased the number of girls and women employed in offices, stores, and mills.

12. Q. For what purpose were clubs formed for wage-earning women? A. To mitigate the peril and the suffering of this class of people.

13. Q. What English institution of wide range of usefulness has been established in the United States? A. The Girls' Friendly Society.

14. Q. What is the object of the Consumers' League? A. To ameliorate the condition of the women and children employed in the retail mercantile houses of New York City.

15. Q. What are the fundamental principles of the Working Girls' Societies? A. Cooperation, self-support, and self-government.

16. Q. Of what is the Working Women's Social Club, of New York, an illustration? A. Of the cooperative method of providing a home for unmarried women.

17. Q. What is the general and normal tendency of these associations? A. To fit girls for domestic life.

18. Q. What relation do moral character and external conditions of health bear to each other? A. They are in reciprocal relation, they act and react upon each other as causes.

19. Q. With what problem is that of housing the people closely connected? A. That of cheap and convenient transit.

20. Q. How can the city tenement-houses be improved? A. By organizing stock companies for the purpose of building model tenement-houses which can be rented at a moderate rate.

21. Q. What example of such a building association is given? A. The City and Suburban Homes Company of New York.

22. Q. What improvement is suggested for agricultural districts? A. The grouping of farm-houses in villages around schools and churches.

23. Q. What does Professor Gould's report

show to be important agents in sanitary reform?
A. Voluntary associations of citizens.

24. Q. What is necessary to permanent success in sanitary reforms? A. The hearty cooperation of the reformer with the constituted authorities.

25. Q. In what must the foundation of national health be laid? A. In the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the public schools and by extension methods among adults.

26. Q. For the highest success in resisting disease on whom must we depend? A. On engineers, boards of health, and sanitary police.

27. Q. What is the testimony of experts in regard to the expense of road improvements? A. That the improvement of country roads may, by suitable methods, be made to pay, and that without undue financial strain.

28. Q. Where may a state road be justly constructed on the basis of a state tax? A. Where the general interest is far more important than the local interest.

29. Q. What interests besides those of trade does a system of communication serve? A. The interests of intelligence, art, and religion.

THE QUESTION TABLE.

ANSWERS IN NEXT NUMBER.

GERMAN HISTORY.—I.

1. What is the chief authority concerning the condition of ancient Germany?

2. Whom do the Germans regard as their common forefather?

3. With what German tribes did the Romans first come in contact?

4. By whom was ancient Germany nominally subjected?

5. By what battle were the liberty and independence of the German race established?

6. By whom was Germany liberated from Roman dominion?

7. Who secured the supremacy of Germany in the Middle Ages.

8. During the reign of Sigismund what was the principal event?

9. What dynasty represents the most brilliant period of German history in the Middle Ages?

10. By what election was the house of Hapsburg brought to the German throne?

GERMAN LITERATURE.—I.

1. What is the greatest monument of early German literature?

2. When and by whom was it written?

3. What famous German composer has founded a musical drama on this epic?

4. For what valuable translation is Ulphilas famous?

5. Why is such importance attached to the work?

6. When was the poem "Gudrun" written?

7. To what Greek poem is it likened?

8. Who were the minnesingers?

9. What effect had they upon the German people?

10. What class of poets succeeded the minnesingers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?

J—Oct.

NATURE STUDIES.—I.

1. What do plants take from the air?

2. Of what is this matter composed?

3. What is the function of the plant in the economy of nature?

4. Which part of the plant performs this function?

5. What was probably the form of the earliest plants?

6. What is the simplest form of reproduction in plant life?

7. Of what biological law is this the basis?

8. From what source does the greater part of a plant's nourishment come?

9. What name has been given to the green coloring matter in plants?

10. What part of a plant has been likened to the brain of an animal?

CURRENT EVENTS.—I.

1. According to the census of 1890 what is the population of Alaska?

2. According to the same report how many distinct localities, such as settlements, stations, villages, etc., were there in Alaska?

3. When was Alaska made a civil and judicial district, and what laws were extended to it?

4. Where is the boundary agreed on in the purchase of Alaska defined?

5. What is that boundary?

6. What is the average density of population in British India?

7. How is India governed?

8. Of how many corps does the army of India consist, and by whom are they commanded?

9. Who has been governor-general of India since 1893?

10. How and for how long a term is the president of Uruguay elected?

THE C. L. S. C. CLASSES.

1882-1901.

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CLASS FLOWER—THE FERN.

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"Faith in the God of truth; hope for the unfolding centuries; charity toward all endeavor."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. Nathaniel I. Rubinkam, Chicago, Ill.

Vice Presidents—Rev. John A. McKamy, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Duncan Cameron, Canisteo, N. Y.; J. F. Hunt, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Morris A. Green, Pittsburg, Pa.

Secretary—Miss Mabel Campbell, Cohoes, N. Y.

CLASS EMBLEM—EVERGREEN.

CLASS OF 1901.—"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLASS."

"Light, Love, Life."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. W. S. Bainbridge, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—William H. Mosely, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. George S. Duncan, D. C.; John Sinclair, New York; Mrs. Samuel George, W. Va.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Harriet Barse, 1301 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CLASS FLOWER—CORREOPSIS.

CLASS EMBLEM—THE PALM.

THE new Twentieth Century Class in the C. L. S. C. has already made a fine start. A large enrollment was effected at Chautauqua and beside the membership at the other Chautauquas several

new Assemblies, holding sessions for the first time this summer, sent a remarkably large enrollment.

The class at Chautauqua developed a goodly amount of enthusiasm; they met frequently, grew more and more friendly and social, received an inspiring talk from the chancellor, and are going back to their homes ready to form circles and conquer new fields for Chautauqua.

The Class of '93, according to custom, invited the 1901's to become sharers of their room in Alumni Hall, and the class gladly accepted this opportunity to secure an abiding-place. As the '93's had paid their proportion for the erection of the building, the 1901's cheerfully took up their share of helping to finish it on the interior. One hundred and fifty dollars was raised amid much enthusiasm, and various plans are rife for the making of the classroom a thing of beauty. Many new classmates may like to share in this pleasure and any such may send their contributions to the treasurer.

GRADUATE CLASSES.

At the opening of a new year graduates are reminded that the special course on Current History and Opinion, which has proved both profitable and popular, will be continued. This course enables graduates to keep in touch with the best thought of the times and at the same time pursue other lines of study if they feel so disposed. The Current History Course includes the department of that title in THE CHAUTAUQUAN and Henderson's "The Social Spirit in America." The fifty-cent fee enrolls a member and supplies him with the necessary memoranda.

CLASS OF 1897.—"THE ROMANS." "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

OFFICERS.

President—Judge C. H. Noyes, Warren, Pa.

Vice Presidents—Rev. W. P. Varner, Bolivar, Pa.; Mrs. A. E. Barber, Bethel, Conn.; W. H. Blanchard, Westminster, Vt.; Mrs. R. F. Brophy, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. E. P. Mackie, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. J. W. Doubleday, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. E. P. Crumb, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—Miss Eva M. Martin, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Treasurer—Rev. W. F. Harding, Terre Haute, Ind.

CLASS EMBLEM—IVY.

CLASS OF 1896.—"THE TRUTH SEEKERS." "Truth is eternal."

OFFICERS.

President and Necrologist—John A. Seaton, Cleveland, O.

Vice Presidents—Miss Sarah E. Briggs, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. W. C. Bower, Lebanon, Kan.; Rev. C. C. Johnson, Gaines,

N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Caples, Fostoria, O.; Mrs. J. L. Ray, Franklin, Pa.; Anna J. Emery, Clinton, W. Va.; Cynthia A. Butler, Pittsfield, Ill.; Irene D. Galloway, Texarkana, Ark.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. William Epley, Pittsburg, Pa.

Recording Secretary—Miss Dorothy D. McKean, Franklin, Pa.

Treasurer, Trustee, and Orator—Rev. George W. Peck, Buffalo, N. Y.

Historian—George H. Lincks, Jersey City, N. J.

CLASS FLOWER—FORGET-ME-NOT.

CLASS EMBLEM—A LAMP.

CLASS OF 1895.—"THE PATHFINDERS."

"The truth shall make you free."

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Mary E. Miller, Akron, O.

Vice Presidents—George P. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.; Mrs. A. E. Shipley, Des Moines, Ia.; Robert A. Miller, Canton, O.; J. B. Morton, Tarboro, N. C.; Rev. F. L. Thomson, Alton, Ill.; Miss M. G. Sutherland, St. Thomas, Ont.

Secretary—Miss Jeanette Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn.

Assistant Secretary and Historian—Miss S. D. Grant, C. L. S. C. office, Buffalo, N. Y.

Treasurer—Raymond Macdonald Alden, Cambridge, Mass.

Trustee—George P. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.

CLASS FLOWER—NASTURTIUM.

CLASS OF 1894.—"THE PHILOMATHEANS."

"Ubi mel, ibi apes."

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. A. C. Ellis, D.D., Oil City, Pa.

Vice Presidents—Rev. D. A. Cunningham, D. D., Wheeling, W. Va.; Rev. J. B. Countryman, Akron, N. Y.; J. A. Moore, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Frederick Belden, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Sarah J. McCulloch, Muncie, Ind.; Miss Carrie S. Hamill, Keokuk, Ia.; Mrs. A. G. Brice, Chester, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Livingston, Toronto, Can.; W. W. Phelan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Annie E. Boyne, New York, N. Y.; Miss M. Monroe, Southport, Conn.; Mrs. H. Stanbury, Dallas, Tex.

Recording Secretary—Miss Caddie Whaley, Pomeroy, O.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Anna M. Thompson, Norwalk, Conn.

Treasurer—Henry M. Hall, Titusville, Pa.

Class Trustee—W. T. Everson, Union City, Pa.

Class Historian—Miss Margaret F. Lee, Holiday's Cove, W. Va.

CLASS FLOWER—CLOVER.

CLASS OF 1893.—"THE ATHENIANS."

"Study to be what you wish to seem."

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. M. D. Lichtler, Pittsburg, Pa.

Vice Presidents—E. Henry Levy, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. S. W. Williams, Streator, Ill.; Mrs. Robert Gentry, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. T. F. Ashton, Hamilton, O.

Secretary—Mrs. Sadie J. Paden, New Concord, O.

Treasurer—Prof. William H. Scott, Syracuse, N. Y.

Trustee—Prof. George E. Vincent, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS EMBLEM—ACORN.

CLASS OF 1892.—"THE COLUMBIA."

"Seek and ye shall obtain."

OFFICERS.

President—T. E. McCray, Bradford, Pa.

First Vice President—Mrs. Jane Mead, Corry, Pa.

Second Vice President—Mrs. J. L. Hurlbut, New York, N. Y.

District Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. H. Vincent, Topeka, Kan.; Rev. Thomas Cardis, Western New York; Mrs. G. E. W. Young, Northern New York; Mrs. J. H. Fryer, Canada; Miss

Maud G. Hoxsie, Tennessee; J. T. Barnes, New Jersey; Mrs. Frank Beard, Illinois; Miss Emeline Rosborough, South Carolina; Miss Grace Sherwood, Ohio; Miss M. E. F. Eaton, Connecticut.

Secretary—Miss Lilian B. Clarke, Andover, N. Y.

Treasurer and Trustee—Mr. W. J. Booth, Titusville, Pa.

CLASS FLOWER—CARNATION.

CLASS OF 1891.—"THE OLYMPIANS."

"So run that ye may obtain."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. H. R. Palmer, New York, N. Y.

Vice Presidents—Rev. J. S. Ostrander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. M. Durrell, Tilton, N. H.; Joseph H. Fryer, Galt, Can.; Mrs. L. E. Hawley, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Mary Chapman, Concord, N. C.; Mrs. Harriet Buel, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Barkdull, Sidney, O.; Mrs. William Breeden, Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Mrs. J. S. Ostrander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. George T. Guernsey, Independence, Kan.; Miss C. L. Sargeant, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary—Mrs. E. C. Janes, Randolph, N. Y.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. G. A. Foster, Evanston, Ill.

Treasurer and Trustee—W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.

Historian—Miss M. A. Daniels, Williamantic, Conn.

CLASS FLOWERS—LAUREL AND WHITE ROSE.

CLASS OF 1890.—"THE PIERIANS."

"Redeeming the time."

OFFICERS.

President—Prof. D. A. McClenahan, D.D., Allegheny, Pa.

First Vice President—Z. L. White, Columbus, O.

Second Vice President—P. C. Houston, Jamestown, N. Y.

Secretary—Mrs. A. M. Martin, Allegheny, Pa.

Treasurer—Mrs. Z. L. White, Columbus, O.

Class Trustee—Rev. Dr. H. B. Waterman, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS FLOWER—TUBE ROSE.

CLASS OF 1889.—"THE ARGONAUTS."

"Knowledge unused for the good of others is more vain than unused gold."

OFFICERS.

President—W. A. Hutchison, D.D., Jackson, O.

Vice Presidents—Miss Laura A. Shotwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline Leach, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. B. T. Smelzer, Albany, N. Y.

Secretary—Miss Annis R. Wells, 83 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Treasurer—O. A. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.

Class Trustee—Rev. S. Mills Day, Honeoye, N. Y.

CLASS FLOWER—DAISY.

THE Class of '89 was well represented at Chautauqua. Several business and social meetings were held, and much interest was shown in the subject of furnishing the classroom. Those present each contributed a cup, saucer and plate as a beginning toward a supply of china. Will those who come to Chautauqua next season bear in mind the fact that something of this kind will be very acceptable? A china closet, in which these may be kept, is much desired, and voluntary offerings for this purpose may be sent to the secretary of the class. Our new room-mates in the Union Class Building, the Class of 1897, were welcomed on the afternoon of August 16. The committee on decoration had transformed the

room into a veritable bower, by means of evergreens and flowers. Felicitous speeches were made by Dr. Hutchison and Judge Noyes, the two class presidents; tea and cake were served, and the hour proved most delightful to all. Let all '89's who find it possible come to Chautauqua next summer and share in these pleasant reunions.

CLASS OF 1888.—"THE PLYMOUTH ROCK."

"Let us be seen by our deeds."

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., Boston, Mass.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.; S. C. Johnson, Racine, Wis.; W. S. Wight, Lakewood, O.; Mrs. J. Watson Selva, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. L. A. Stevens, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary—Miss Belle Douglass, Syracuse, N. Y.
Treasurer and Class Trustee—Russell L. Hall, New Canaan, Conn.

Historian—Miss Robertine Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Class Chronicler—Mrs. A. C. Teller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLASS COLOR—GRAY.

CLASS FLOWER—GERANIUM.

CLASS OF 1887.—"THE PANSIES."

"Neglect not the gift that is in thee."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. Frank Russell, Bridgeport, Conn.
First Vice President—James H. Taft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second Vice President—Rev. J. R. Alden, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.
Third Vice President—Mrs. H. L. McChesney, Rochester, N. Y.

Eastern Secretary—W. G. Lightfoot, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Western Secretary—Rev. Rollin Marquiss, Sedalia, Mo.

Canadian Secretary—W. B. Wickins, Brantford, Can.

Southern Secretary—Rev. H. R. Blaisdell, Covington, Ky.

Treasurer and Class Trustee—Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., Bridgeport, Conn.

CLASS FLOWER—FANSY.

THE decennial of the Class of '87 also added a special interest to Recognition Day week, for the "Pansies" hold the proud record of being the largest class ever graduated in the C. L. S. C. and their influence is felt as a power in many ways. The celebration of the decennial took place on Monday evening, August 16, in the banquet room of Alumni Hall, which was decorated with boughs of pine, oak, and beech and brightened with the soft radiance of many lights. Dr. Frank Russell, who has been president of the class for thirteen years, received, with other members of the committee, and music and brief greetings and the presence of guests representing many C. L. S. C. classes made the evening a delightful one. The chief feature of the occasion was the presentation to Bishop Vincent by the class of a decennial offering of one hundred dollars, to be used for the new Hall of the Christ. Many members of the class joined in the celebration and renewed most happily the associations of other years. In this connection mention should be made of another loyal little group of '87's at the Des Moines Assembly who, unable to attend the mother Chautau-

qua, rallied their forces, gathered their friends about them, prepared an attractive program, and showed their loyalty to Chautauqua by a decennial offering of nearly ten dollars toward a Hall of Philosophy for the Des Moines Chautauqua.

CLASS OF 1886.—"THE PROGRESSIVES."

"We study for light to bless with light."

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Luella Knight, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice Presidents—Miss Sarah M. Soule, Oneonta, N. Y.; Rev. R. S. Pardington, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Belle Cummings, Wellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. William Schnur, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Mary W. Martin, New York, N. Y.; Miss C. A. Davenport, Lockport, N. Y.; Mrs. Estella Broomhull, Troy, O.

Secretary—Mrs. R. E. Burrows, Andover, N. Y.

Treasurer—Mrs. Amy Travis, Washington, D. C.

Historian—Miss Sara M. Soule, Oneonta, N. Y.

Poet—Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Evanston, Ill.

Trustee of Class Building—Mrs. L. Knight, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS FLOWER—ASTER.

CLASS COLORS—CREAM AND SHRIMP PINK.

A BOOKLET containing a program of our decennial exercises, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 17, 1896, the history, poem, and a synopsis of the address by the president, is in process of preparation and will be ready for distribution soon after November 1. Any person may obtain as many copies as desired at twenty-five cents each, by addressing Miss Elinor G. Howard, 623 Gardent St., Hoboken, N. J. Orders should be sent at once. If more than the cost of printing is realized from the sale it will be applied toward the furnishing of the classroom.

CLASS OF 1885.—"THE INVINCIBLES."

"Press on, reaching after those things which are before."

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J.

First Vice President—E. C. Dean, Delhi, N. Y.

Second Vice President—Mrs. C. A. Hinckley, Delhi, N. Y.

Secretary—Miss Carrie Cooper, 71 Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Treasurer—Mrs. M. L. Ensign, Chautauqua, N. Y.

CLASS FLOWER—HELIOTROPE.

CLASS OF 1884.—"THE IRREPRESSIBLES."

"Press forward; he conquers who will."

OFFICERS.

President—Dr. W. D. Bridge, Chelsea, Mass.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. J. L. Baker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. S. E. Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; J. C. Park, Cincinnati, O.; Dexter Horton, Seattle, Wash.; G. W. Miner, Fredonia, N. Y.; Mrs. John Fairbanks, Seattle, Wash.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Nellie Stone, Oswego, N. Y.

Recording Secretary—Adelaide L. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.

Treasurer—Miss M. E. Young, St. Louis, Mo.

Executive Committee—Mrs. W. W. Ross, Erie, Pa.; Miss E. A. Fowler, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. S. E. Parker, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Mrs. W. D. Bridge, Chelsea, Mass.; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Miss Clara L. Smith, Erie, Pa.

Trustee for Three Years—Dr. W. D. Bridge, Chelsea, Mass.

CLASS FLOWER—GOLDENROD.

CLASS OF 1883—"THE VINCENTS."

"Step by step we gain the heights."

OFFICERS.

President—Miss Anna Gardner, Boston, Mass.
First Vice President—J. R. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.
Second Vice President—Miss M. J. Perrine, Rochester, N. Y.
Secretary—Mrs. A. D. Alexander, Franklin, Pa.
Treasurer—Miss H. E. Eddy, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Banner Bearer—E. Tuttle, Busti, N. Y.

CLASS FLOWER—SWEET PEA.

CLASS OF 1882—"THE PIONEERS."

"From height to height."

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. B. T. Vincent, Denver, Col.
Vice Presidents—A. M. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, New York N. Y.; Mrs. F. O. Bailey, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss A. E. Cole, Wellsville, N. Y.
Secretary—Mrs. E. F. Curtis, Geneseo, N. Y.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. D. Wilder, Chautauqua, N. Y.
Trustees—Mrs. Thomas Park, Miss Luella Beaujeau, Miss Annie Cummings, Rev. J. M. Bray, A. D. Wilder.

CLASS SYMBOL—A HATCHET.

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE SEAL.

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. Thomas Cardus, 6 Cobb St., Rochester, N. Y.
Vice President—Miss Sarah Cawley, Morenci, Mich.
Secretary—W. H. Blanchard, Westminster, Vt.

LEAGUE OF THE ROUND TABLE.

OFFICERS.

President—W. H. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. A. H. Chance, Vineland, N. J.; Mrs. S. W. Williams, Streator, Ill.; Mrs. N. B. E. Irwin, Jacksonville, Fla.
Secretary and Treasurer—McIllyar H. Lichliter, 57 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
Executive Committee—Miss Mary C. Hyde, Friendship, N. Y.; Mary W. Kimball, New York, N. Y.; Miss Caddie Whaley, Pomeroy, O.

GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS.

OFFICERS.

President—A. M. Martin, Pittsburg, Pa.
First Vice President—Mrs. George B. McCabe, Toledo, O.
Second Vice President—Mrs. L. B. Clarke, Andover, N. Y.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss A. H. Gardner, 106 Chandler St., Boston, Mass.
Executive Committee—Mrs. E. F. Curtis, Geneseo, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Landfear, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. William Hoffman, Troy, Pa.
Historian—Mrs. A. L. Westcott, Holley, N. Y.;

THE exercises of the decennial of the Guild of the Seven Seals marked a new step forward in the history of the C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua. The Guild, which represents all whose diplomas bear fourteen or more seals, stands for this reason as the expression of advanced work in the C. L. S. C., and the zealous members of this fraternity have so labored to build up the importance of their order that it already exerts no slight influence as a stimulus to graduates to continue habits of systematic study. The exercises of the decennial attracted members of

the Guild to Chautauqua in larger numbers than ever before and out of the five hundred and twenty-five members of the Guild more than one fifth were present at the Assembly. The following table shows the total number of Guild members claimed by each of the graduate classes:

1882....114	1888....43	1894.... 8
1883.... 32	1889....44	1895.... 7
1884.... 37	1890....27	1896.... 2
1885.... 23	1891....35	1897...: 2
1886.... 64	1892....24	
1887.... 51	1893....12	

The decennial exercises were of a varied and interesting character, held as they were in the old Hall in the Grove which for nineteen summers has looked down upon the C. L. S. C. multitudes as they have gathered for Round Table or Vesper Service. The winds were whispering to the trees and the charm of the late afternoon hour with the sunlight slanting through the beautiful old forest trees brought back to the members of the Guild many hallowed memories. The program was full of variety and one of its notable features was a charming paper by Mrs. A. L. Westcott of Holley, New York, who reviewed the work of the Guild during the ten years of its history, weaving in many anecdotes selected from her correspondence with its members, and with it all setting forth the achievements and possibilities of the order with a play of fancy which was truly delightful. Brief addresses of greeting from Chancellor Vincent, Dr. Hurlbut, Mr. George E. Vincent, and others representing many aspects of Chautauqua life showed the important position which the Guild holds and suggested new possibilities for its future usefulness. Miss Mary A. Lathbury, whose name is known to every Chautauquan as well as to countless others by her well-known Vesper hymn, "Day is Dying in the West," contributed the following beautiful poem to the decennial.

FOR THE DECENNIAL OF THE GUILD OF THE SEVEN SEALS.

Wisdom hath builded her house: she hath heavn out her seven pillars.—Prov. 9:1.

Chautauqua, high among her hills,
 Has spread her feast again;
 Her jeweled cup all heaven fills
 With sunshine and with rain.
 Like Wisdom at her temple gates
 She stands to bid us come;
 Mother of multitudes, she waits
 To win her children home.

Above the rush of life we heard
 The music of her call.
 We hear, and hasten at thy word,
 O, mother of us all!
 Within thy cloisters green, beneath
 Thy seven pillared dome
 We see thy face, we breathe thy breath,
 And hear thy welcome home.

Ten golden years—all treasure-ships—
 Have sailed into the past,
 And now, before the last sail dips
 Below the horizon vast.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

Give thanks! Sing praises! Count the gold
Of every age and clime;
The wealth of sages; records old,
The poets' songs sublime;

Count friendships with the good, the great;
Count fellowship with pain—
The throes that racked the church and state
Till truth was born again.
Count hope for every name and race:
Count love and faith to call
God, in all time and every place,
The Father of us all.

The years have sailed into the west,
And we their wealth have stored.
While other years—each last one best—
Are sailing hitherward.

Chautauqua, mother, teacher, friend,
To give as thou hast given,
To live to bless till life shall end,
We ask the grace of heaven.

The Guild are planning to issue an attractive little souvenir of their decennial which shall enable every member to secure full reports of the exercises.

A reading course has been arranged as a seal for the members of the Guild of the Seven Seals, the fee of fifty cents being required for the special memoranda for this seal. The books are: "Imperial Germany," "The Social Spirit in America," Drummond's "The Ascent of Man," and THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

LOCAL CIRCLES.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God."

"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.
BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.

SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
ADDISON DAY—May 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Saturday after first Tuesday.
ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL DAYS FOR 1897-98.

WILLIAM I. DAY—October 25.
BISMARCK DAY—November 16.
MOLTKE DAY—December 3.
PLINY DAY—January 23.

JUSTINIAN DAY—February 10.
FREDERICK II. DAY—March 20.
MOHAMMED DAY—April 3.
NICCOLO PISANO DAY—May 28.

THE results of the past year's work have been exceedingly gratifying, and the scores of new circles formed all over the land are convincing evidence of the increasing interest in the Chautauqua System. The Chautauqua circles were represented at no less than sixty Assemblies during the present season. At old Chautauqua, Rallying Day, on August 5, was celebrated by the representatives of nearly one hundred circles, and the exercises of the day, from the "rally" in the morning to the reception at night, were rendered full of enthusiasm by this body of representative Chautauquans. The morning rally was held in the Hall of Philosophy at eleven o'clock. The delegates occupied seats reserved for them; the Hall was crowded with friends and many more stood on the outskirts throughout the exercises. The greetings were brief, bright, and varied. Mrs. A. F. Piatt, C. L. S. C. secretary for the Winfield, Kansas, Assembly, referred to the splendid work of the famous Sunflower Circle at Wichita, Kansas, and then spoke of the influence of Chautauqua among the people of widely scattered farms and villages throughout the territory of Oklahoma. The first two members of the Class of

1901 who had come to her to join the Circle were living on farms far from every advantage of towns or education, and it was possible to imagine what a beautiful influence Chautauqua would be in the lives of these isolated readers. The circle at the center, Chautauqua, was described in a most amusing manner by Miss Hazen, who explained how the bell was rung on October 1, setting all other circles at work the world over, and how even through the storms and snows of winter this little band of Chautauquans high up in the lake region were keeping the sacred Chautauqua fires aglow. Tennessee was ably represented by the state secretary, Miss Battaille, who on this her first visit to Chautauqua won many friends by her charming personality. The famous old Alpha Circle of Cincinnati, which has been active since 1878, was reported by its delegate, Miss O'Connell, as most active and planning larger things for the near future. Many other circles and sections of the country were heard from, and even the Class of 1901 and the circles yet to be were happily presented by Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, of The University of Chicago, who spoke of the new scientific theory that what

had been thought to be the circling courses of the planets were not circles but spirals, and so the circles of Chautauqua should be like the paths of planets, leading in gigantic spirals to higher and better life. Greetings were also received from the Pacific coast circles as follows:

"The Pacific coast branch of the C. L. S. C. to the mother Chautauqua, greeting. The testimonies of our Round Table from many grateful hearts, from the mountains, valleys, and shores of California, assure and reassure us that our reading circle makes life more abundant in society, in the church, and in the home.

"Signed, E. McClish, president,
"E. J. Dawson, secretary."

In the evening a general reception to the delegates was given by all members of the C. L. S. C., and under the light of the Athenian Watch-fires there was much genial fellowship until the chimes rang out their good-night.

NEW YORK.—Decoration Day found the Chautauqua Union of New York City ready for their seventh annual outing, with West Point as the objective point. The event was enjoyable in every particular. The United States Military Academy at West Point was visited, also other places of historic interest. A banquet prepared expressly for this excursion was duly appreciated. Another occasion celebrated by the persevering Chautauquans of New York was the ninth annual moonlight excursion. On June 12 the iron steamer *Sirius*, freighted with a gay crowd of excursionists and bound for Laurelton Grove, Cold Spring Harbor, started on its trip up Long Island Sound. In due time the party arrived at their destination and after about four hours' stay returned to the steamer and embarked for home. On the return trip a band concert was given in the cabin, and a delectable banquet added to the delights of the excursion.—Chautauqua Field-day was celebrated on June 5 under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union, the Brooklyn Alumni, the Hudson County (N. J.) Chautauqua Circles, and the Hurlbut Circle. Besides the field-day exercises a Round Table was conducted by the Hudson County secretary, and in the evening several addresses were made and reports from various circles in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Staten Island were read. On May 6 the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn was crowded to witness the Recognition Day exercises of the Brooklyn Chautauqua Union. The main interest of the evening centered in an ably sustained mock trial and the presentation of two elegant prizes; one to Mrs. Craken of the Ad Astra Circle for an essay on "French Women," the other to Mrs. C. A. Tier of the Alumni for the best poem on Greece. Both were productions well worth the honor received. From the poem we quote the following:

Hail! glorious Greece, against whose rocky shore
The Ægean wavelets dash and surge forevermore;
Whose sunlit clouds bend low to kiss thy templed hills,
And zephyrs from Ionian seas caress thy murmuring rills.

Graceful thy daughters, braver yet thy sons,
Whose valorous deeds performed, the legend runs,
That 'neath thy blood-stained soil thy patriots slumber well
Whose strife for liberty, alone Thermopylæ may tell.

The nations low before thee bow, and at thy classic shrine
Of art and sculpture rare are hailing thee divine;
In poetry and song, to thee all yield the palm supreme,
And in thy beauteous grace acknowledge thee their queen.

But far above all classic fame or bravest deeds enrolled,
We laud the tender motherhood, whose gentle arms enfold
Her fairest sea-girt island child, loved Crete, now crouching low
And trembling in the dust, appalled by the grim Turkish foe.

The author then speaks feelingly of the struggle between Turkey and Greece and closes with these lines:

But may fair Crete the nations call from East and West to see
The crushing of the tyrant's power by her new-born liberty.

Whose first sweet natal breath is drawn from her free native
skies,

Where morning stars in unison in grand concordance rise,
And joyful hallelujahs sing to him who reigns above,
Father supreme of brotherhood, of liberty, and love.

Kimball Circle, with its "faithful ten," has spent a profitable year in study.

If ever there was a verb alive, I'm it. For I'm always a bein', sometimes a doin', and continually a sufferin'.

This sentiment from "Martin Chuzzlewit" appears on the program of a Dickens evening enjoyed by the Brooklyn Alumni at 15 Arlington Place. There was first a Vesper Service, then a paper on "Dickens vs. Thackeray," after which were read outlines of "Bleak House," "Dombey and Son," and "Our Mutual Friend"; good music was also a pleasing feature.—Best wishes to all furthering the Chautauqua System are sent from the circle at Halls. They report a successful year with a membership of thirty-four, some of whom are magazine readers, and an average attendance of twenty-one. An appreciative circle, they have derived much benefit from the course of '96-97, the interest in astronomy being enhanced by several interesting lectures on the subject.—As previously noted in our *Local Circle* department, the Oneida Circle was separated into two divisions and the section having the most credits at the end of the year was to be banqueted by the losing side. Of this event the secretary writes: "One of the pleasant occasions of the Oneida Circle of the Nineteenth Century Class was the banquet given at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Haseltine, July 2, at the expense of the losing side. Toasts were happily responded to and the perfect day made the occasion a pleasant closing of the year's work."—The Plus Ultras of Jamestown, numbering thirteen, are reading "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Childe Harold."—Four '99's are registered from Geneva.—The closing meeting of The Progressives at Adams was

held at the home of the president of the circle, Mrs. D. W. Young, where about forty Chautauquans and their friends enjoyed the entertaining program prepared. Papers were read on Roman, English, American, and Grecian history, and the benefits to be obtained by reading the four years' course were ably presented in an interesting paper. In conclusion the president gave a faithful *résumé* of the four years' work of The Progressives. May these graduates remain with us and continue their work through many years to come.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Longfellow Circle at Allegheny reports a slight falling off during the warm season, but they will doubtless take up the cause in the fall with renewed vigor.—A class of twenty cultured ladies at Wellsboro are spreading the Chautauqua work. The president has the success of the circle very much at heart and it is hoped that the new year will find them entering with enthusiasm upon the German-Roman studies.—“Our circle is in a flourishing condition and all are interested in the work,” writes the secretary of the circle at Orwigsburg.

TEXAS.—The Gardinia Circle of Alvin was so christened from the flower of that name, which grows in great abundance in this locality and of which Alvin is the largest shipping point in the world, the fields of this flower ranging from one half to twelve acres. The colors adopted by the circle are green and white, the flower, the gardinia, and the motto, “Let not thy spirit fail thee, for the undaunted does best in every enterprise.” It is hoped that the growth of this far-away circle may be as luxuriant as the flower from which it is named.

OHIO.—Every Chautauquan will sympathize with the alumni association of Toledo in their loss of a faithful worker, to whom the committee on resolutions give the following tribute: “Our Chautauqua Alumni Association has been greatly bereaved by the sudden going home of our dear president, Mrs. Frances J. Sumner. Her personal influence and enthusiasm made this organization possible. From the first her name has been among its officers. Her voice has led us in the reverent repetition of our mottoes, ‘We study the word and the works of God,’ and ‘Let us keep our Heavenly Father in the midst.’ The spirit of these mottoes animated her whole life, making her influence an inspiring element in the lives of others. May her example of untiring devotion to a high purpose in life lead us to experience new power in the words ‘Never be discouraged.’” —The closing year of '96-97 brings in its wake several circles belonging to 1900 which, although late in reporting, have finished the course and are fully equipped for the reading that is to follow. The class at Lima reports seven, one having dropped out on account of sickness; at Henley

five have been reading since October, and at Newark the circle closed the year with eight members. —An encouraging letter from Norwalk says: “Our circle meets every Monday afternoon. We have an attendance of eleven, all much interested in the readings. We began late but by hard work have caught up with the class.” —The secretary of Lowell C. L. S. C., Columbus, sends two membership fees.

MINNESOTA.—The following newsy letter comes from Duluth: “The closing of the work of the Athena Circle, Duluth, this year was marked by one of the most delightful and novel events in its history. Through the generosity and hospitality of its president, Mr. W. S. Moore, who has been an enthusiastic admirer and a careful reader of the Chautauqua course almost from its inception, a company of about forty Chautauquans met at his home on Wednesday evening, June 30. The lawn was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and at one end a large awning was erected under which supper was served. The tables were set in the form of a cross, and at each plate, as a souvenir of the occasion, was an artistically engraved card bearing the following inscription: ‘Athena Circle, French-Greek Year, 1896-97,’ and on the upper left-hand corner the monogram ‘C. L. S. C.’ with a Greek cross below it in raised gilt letters embellished with French and Greek colors. The weather was beautiful, and all enjoyed themselves in the open air until about 9:30 p. m., when the company repaired to the house, where a short literary program concluded a most delightful evening.” —A local paper gives the following notice concerning the circle at Buffalo: “The annual Chautauqua banquet which closes the year's work was held May 28 at Mrs. J. H. Wendell's beautiful home on the lake shore, and will always remain a delightful memory to the twenty-four present. The floral decorations were very elaborate, every available place being heavily banked with ferns and French honeysuckles of pink and white. The floral centerpiece for the table was composed of maidenhair ferns, white French honeysuckles, and beautiful ‘meteor’ roses. The studies of the year were suggested by the French tricolor and the Greek flag, which kept company with the stars and stripes on the wall, and the souvenirs of the evening were France and Greece cut out of transparent celluloid, a crescent, and a star, representing the study of the sky—these three tied with white, green, and pink to carry out the color scheme of the decorations. Under the name-cards which gave the guests their places at the table were cards with a C. L. S. C. grace, which was chanted by the circle.” The menu was composed of all sorts of good things, and the toasts were responded to in a manner worthy of any Chautauquan.

THE SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1897.

CHAUTAUQUA. After eight weeks of enjoyment in educational and recreative fields the residents of the summer city on Lake Chautauqua have gone to their homes with minds and bodies refreshed. The memory of the pleasant hours, of the friendships formed, and the inspiration to nobler living which every true Chautauquan receives will revolutionize the old home life and the influence of Chautauqua will be extended through them to those who have never enjoyed its privileges.

The advantages of Chautauqua are numerous and varied. In the twenty-four years of its existence it has developed into a town in which a transient population of many thousands is comfortably housed, enjoying the conveniences found in any well-regulated and large municipality.

Rapid and easy communication with the outside world by telephone, telegraph, and excellent mail service have been made possible by the wise forethought of the managers.

Each year improvements are made on the grounds and new buildings erected. Work on the Hall of the Christ, the site for which was dedicated last year, will doubtless begin at an early date, the fund for that purpose having been made sufficiently large by the liberality of Miss Helen Gould, who contributed \$5,000 to it.

Thousands of people from every section of the United States availed themselves of the unusual opportunities offered by Chautauqua. In social circles there was great activity. The receptions, banquets, and entertainments given by the various Chautauqua Clubs, C. L. S. C. classes, and other organizations furnished abundant opportunities for social intercourse. The occasional rainy day had no effect on the attendance at the different attractions offered by the general program of the Assembly, which on some days numbered as high as thirty. Every day of the season there were at least five important meetings to call the attention of the thousands on the grounds. The popular illustrated lectures, while not a new feature of the general program, commanded appreciative attention. A large number of the lectures were closely related to the subjects of the C. L. S. C. text-books for 1897-98, and of those which emphasized the value of giving instruction according to pedagogical laws there was a much larger number than usual. In the fields of literature and art there were able and instructive lectures by Leon H. Vincent, Dr. N. I. Rubinkam, Prof. W. D. McClintock, Mr. A. T. Van Laer, and Rev. G. F. Slayton. Sociological

and economic questions were discussed by Mr. Percy Alden, of London, Prof. Graham Taylor, Prof. C. R. Henderson, Mr. Jacob Riis, and others who have made a study of these questions. Bishop John H. Vincent in his course of lectures on "The Inner Life" gave Chautauquans food for thought in his usually charming manner. Historical, biographical, and philosophical subjects were treated in a logical and popular manner by some of the ablest thinkers and orators on the lecture platform. Interspersed among all these lectures were entertainments of a varied character.

Throughout the season the excellent character of the music rendered was noticeable. The organization of the Musical Literary Club gave a delightful variation in the musical program, and the recitals given were enjoyable for the exquisite music and for the comments and explanations which rendered it comprehensible to all. Dr. Palmer conducted the Assembly Choir, which, with the aid of Mr. Harry Fellows, Mr. Homer Moore, and Mme. Cecilia Epping-Housen-Bailey, as soloists, rendered Beethoven's oratorio "The Mount of Olives." The Children's Chorus, under the direction of Prof. L. S. Leason, gave several very enjoyable concerts. The organ recitals and band concerts were as usual important factors in the success of the musical department.

The general program is but one of the features which make Chautauqua such a delightful place. The schools which are in session every summer enrolled a large number of students. There were represented in the Collegiate Department almost every religious denomination and fourteen trades or professions, the majority of the students being teachers. Ninety-three different educational institutions in various parts of the Union had representatives in the schools. These statistics indicate the popularity of the educational department and the many channels through which its influence is reaching out into the world. In each department thoroughness characterized the work.

Work in the C. L. S. C. department of the Assembly was inaugurated by the exercises of Rallying Day, August 6, in which nearly one hundred delegates, representing thousands of C. L. S. C. readers, participated. At the Conference held in the Hall of Philosophy reports were given of the C. L. S. C. work done in the United States and in Southern Africa, where there are many readers among the Dutch and English settlers. The Round Table and the Council meetings were centers of interest and inspiration.

Recognition Day, with its imposing ceremonies, was a most joyous occasion. Chancellor Vincent presided, and the orator of the occasion was President Goucher, of the Woman's College, Baltimore, whose scholarly address appears in this impression of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*. At the afternoon meeting a message from the British Chautauqua was read and several short addresses were made by friends of the C. L. S. C. cause. The exercises of the day closed with an evening rally held in the Amphitheater. The constant growth of the C. L. S. C. and its influence on the lives of the people are indicated in the clear, concise annual report of the secretary, Miss Kate F. Kimball, published in the *Chautauqua Assembly Herald*. It should be read by every member of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and by those interested in the extension of culture. The Class of 1901, the Twentieth Century Class, in which are enrolled many young people and people from every station in life, including the college professor and college graduate, is fully organized, ready to begin the work in October.

BURLINGTON. Those who had charge of the IOWA.

Burlington Chautauqua Assembly are to be congratulated on the success of the first meeting. In spite of the numerous obstacles which the pioneers of every similar enterprise must encounter, an excellent program, consisting largely of music and lectures, was provided for the entertainment of visitors. Among those who assisted on the lecture platform are Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. Robert McIntyre, Dr. P. S. Henson, Col. George Bain, and Miss Addam, of Hull House. The large and continued attendance of the people of Burlington and vicinity far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the board of directors and made possible the financial success of the initial meeting of the Assembly. Plans for next year's meeting are already begun.

CARTHAGE. The first session of the Interstate MISSOURI Chautauqua Assembly at Carthage, Mo., was a complete success, and the attendance throughout the session very good.

The usual order of exercises was followed on Recognition Day. The educational department offered instruction in Bible study, pedagogy, literature, C. L. S. C. work, normal work, and woman's clubs.

Among the lecturers present at the Assembly were Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Sam P. Jones, Robert McIntyre, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Leon H. Vincent, Dr. Willits, Dr. George M. Brown, and W. J. Bryan.

CLARINDA. For the first time there was held IOWA.

at Clarinda, Ia. a Chautauqua Assembly, which continued from June 21 to July 5. The attendance was good and the directors, represented by the president, Rev. J. F. St. Clair, and

the superintendent of instruction, J. L. McBrien, report an interesting and profitable meeting.

Several departments of instruction were organized and conducted by skilled leaders. Many prominent lecturers added interest to the occasion, and impersonators, dramatic readers, and musicians helped to make a very complete and varied program.

On Recognition Day there was a special program for the occasion. Several C. L. S. C. graduates passed under the arches and the address to them was delivered by Dr. John Gallagher. Music for the day was furnished by the Knoll-McNeil Company.

During the Assembly the C. L. S. C. work was represented in Round Table meetings by interested laborers, and the result was the enlistment of about forty readers for the coming year.

CLARION. A larger attendance than STRATTONVILLE, usual greeted the lecturers PENNSYLVANIA. at the Clarion Assembly. Among those who helped to entertain the patrons of the Assembly were Chaplain Lozier, Dr. Eugene May, Pres. W. H. Crawford, and Rev. J. Bell Neff.

On Recognition Day an interesting address was delivered by Dr. R. F. Randolph. Four graduates received diplomas and a Class of 1901 was organized.

In the educational department excellent results were accomplished by the instructors, each of whom was a specialist in his department. The music, of which Mrs. Darr had charge, was of an unusually high order.

CRETE, The efforts of the management NEBRASKA. of Crete Chautauqua Assembly were rewarded by the unusual success of the summer meeting.

In the C. L. S. C. department the Round Table, led by Miss Kate Kimball, was the center for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the C. L. S. C. work. On Recognition Day Dr. Washington Gladden delighted the audience with his lecture on "Castles in the Air." Four graduates received diplomas, and the Class of 1901 will be the larger because of the Crete Assembly.

Several departments of instruction were provided, the most important of which were the ministers' institute, the senior normal class, the children's class, the W. C. T. U. school of methods, and New Testament studies.

On the program for entertainment a diversity of talent was represented. Lectures were delivered by some of America's best platform talent and musical programs were rendered by Slayton's Tennessees, the Doane Band, and a number of fine soloists.

At this, the sixteenth annual meeting of the Assembly, there was a good attendance and the beautiful grounds and the excellent program combined to make every visitor happy.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI. R. W. Baily, superintendent of instruction at the Mississippi Chautauqua Assembly, reports the attendance as fully twice as large as ever before.

English language and literature, physical science and physiology, Latin, Greek, and New Testament exegesis were the several departments in which instruction was given.

Musicians, impersonators, magicians, and entertainers appeared to amuse and instruct. Among the lecturers were Rev. Alfred A. Wright, D. D., Dr. Henson, and Rev. H. M. Du Bose.

DES MOINES, IOWA. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 people attended the Midland Chautauqua Assembly, an increase in attendance of nearly sixty per cent over that of last year. A change in the location of the Assembly grounds threatened the management with financial failure, but as the superior character of the programs became known such immense crowds thronged the grounds that the auditorium was unable to accommodate them. From beginning to end there was a steady increase of interest that resulted in securing subscriptions for season tickets for next year amounting to about \$1,500.

In the educational department special interest was manifested in the School of Sociology, the School of Sacred Literature, and in the Round Table. Excellent work was also done in the normal class, the junior class, parliamentary law, music, and physical culture, trained educators being at the head of each department.

The Round Table was conducted by Miss Kate Kimball, Dr. George M. Brown, Dr. B. T. Vincent, and Mrs. B. T. Vincent. A pleasant social feature of C. L. S. C. Rallying Day was a reception given to all visiting Chautauquans by the Des Moines Chautauquans. The preparations for Recognition Day were very complete. The usual order of exercises was followed; a large procession, including sixty flower girls, a band, and the officers of the Assembly, escorted the graduates from the golden gate to the auditorium, where eleven received their hard-earned diplomas. The organization of a class for 1901 was also a feature of the C. L. S. C. work of the Assembly.

The lectures and various entertainments were furnished by the best talent the lecture platform affords.

DEVIL'S LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA. At Devil's Lake Assembly an active interest was manifested in music, Bible study, astronomy, psychology, elocution, and ministerial work. Each of these departments was in charge of talented instructors. The C. L. S. C. Round Table talks given by Dr. H. P. Cooper were interesting and instructive, and the Class of 1901 received several additions to its number as a result of these talks.

Everything possible was done for the entertainment of visitors, of whom there was a larger number present this year than during any season since the opening of this Chautauqua. The lectures by Judge Norris, Pres. George Hindley, Dr. E. L. Eaton, and Dr. McClary attracted large audiences, and the pictures exhibited by the cinematograph delighted all.

At the camp-fire, which formed one of the most pleasing features of the Assembly, addresses were made by Dr. Cooper and Dr. Hindley and appropriate music lent impressiveness to the occasion.

HAVANA, ILLINOIS. The leading platform speakers at the Havana Assembly were Dr. J. P. D. John, Dr. J. R. Reitzel, Bishop Vincent, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Booker T. Washington, Sam P. Jones, and Hon. Henry Watterson.

The interests of household science were promoted by the cooking-school conducted by Miss Grace W. Braggins. The work in the C. L. S. C. department resulted in the organization of a Class of 1901.

An interesting general program was arranged for the patrons of the Assembly, who gathered in large numbers to be entertained and amused.

LAKE MADISON, SOUTH DAKOTA. A most satisfactory program was furnished for the Lake Madison State Chautauqua Assembly. Though severe storms prevented the usual large attendance, appreciative listeners enjoyed the fine addresses and entertainments of different kinds. Among those who contributed to the success of the Assembly were Rev. George Cole, Samuel Phelps Leland, Edward P. Gaston, Dr. Erwin R. Richards, Sam P. Jones, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, the Catholic lady orator, Miss Eva Shontz, and Heber Dowling McDonald. Bands, quartets, and soloists furnished fine music during the session.

In the educational department instruction was given in pedagogy, elocution, physical culture, kindergarten methods, music, Bible study, and normal work.

The questions of special interest to the C. L. S. C. readers were discussed in daily meetings and members were added to the Class of 1901. To arouse the interest of the people in the subject of education for the masses it was suggested that each minister of the state be provided with C. L. S. C. circulars and requested to present the advantages of the course to his congregation.

On Recognition Day the regular exercises were held. Dr. Charles F. Aked delivered the address and diplomas were awarded to two who had completed the four years' course.

LAKE SIDE, OHIO. Seven graduates received diplomas at the Lakeside Assembly on Recognition Day, when exercises usual on such occasions were held.

Earnest work for the C. L. S. C. was done at

Round Table meetings and the result was the formation of a Class of 1901.

Among those who took part in the general program of the Assembly were Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. P. S. Henson, Dr. C. F. Aked, Dr. J. W. Bowen, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and the Smith Sisters' Sextet.

LONG BEACH. At the Long Beach Assembly **CALIFORNIA.** nineteen graduates received their diplomas representing four years of faithful work. Recognition exercises of an unusually interesting character were held in the tabernacle, which was appropriately decorated with ivy and palms. At intervals in the main aisle were placed four arches, under which the graduates marched, and before ascending the platform they passed through the golden gate. Responsive readings, music, and an address by Professor Syle were features of the program. New members were added to the C. L. S. C. Class of 1901 and plans were projected for holding Round Table meetings in all the principal towns of southern California.

On the general program were lecturers, entertainers, and musicians of rare ability. Concerts were given by Miss Ellen Beach Yaw before large and appreciative audiences.

The summer school, at first offering instruction only in biology, has increased in a few years to about a dozen different departments, in each of which practical educational work was done this season.

From the first day to the last large audiences greeted the talent secured for the occasion.

MELBOURNE. From March 20 to March 31

FLORIDA. many people spent a few delightful days at the Florida East Coast Chautauqua Assembly, which convened at Melbourne, Florida, a town on Indian River near the Atlantic coast. The beauties of the town and the surrounding country, in themselves attractive to tourists, were made doubly so by the excellent program prepared for the entertainment of visitors by the energetic and enthusiastic president and superintendent of instruction, Frank H. Fee and Rev. William Shaw.

In the educational department Prof. E. B. Wakefield had charge of the normal Bible class. Miss Minnie E. Neal conducted the C. L. S. C. work. Several readers enrolled in the Class of 1901. Lectures were delivered by Prof. E. B. Wakefield, Dr. E. P. Herrick, Rev. J. J. Irvine, Rev. William Shaw, Rev. W. F. Brown, and Rev. B. Tyler. The success of the first meeting of this Assembly has led the managers to attempt greater things for the next session.

MONONA LAKE. Monona Lake Assembly has **WISCONSIN.** just closed a most successful session; but twice in its eighteen years has the attendance exceeded that of the present year.

Rev. J. A. Worden, D. D., was normal instructor and Mrs. W. F. Crafts conducted the primary work. Schools in elocution, physical culture, art, and cooking were maintained.

A series of literary lectures was given by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, and geology was the subject of a series delivered by Prof. F. G. Wright.

The leading platform speakers were Rev. J. W. E. Bessen, D. D., Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, B. Fay Mills, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth. Mrs. Katherine Fisk and Mackenzie Gerden, soloists, the Eastern Star and Arion Quartets, and Phinney's Band furnished the music.

Recognition Day was most successful. The procession and graduating exercises were in the forenoon; four passed the arches and received their diplomas.

The Recognition address was given in the afternoon by Bishop C. H. Fowler. Round Table meetings were well attended. A large number entered their names for the new class. Several hundred Chautauquans registered at headquarters. Miss C. Ella Neff was elected secretary. She is an enthusiastic Chautauquan and promises to push the work in Wisconsin to its fullest extent.

MOUNT GRETN. At the Pennsylvania **PENNSYLVANIA.** Chautauqua Assembly Mr. George Lincks had charge of the C. L. S. C. work. The Round Table meetings and councils were largely attended and great interest was displayed in the literary and scientific subjects discussed. C. L. S. C. circulars were freely distributed and the work for 1897-98 fully explained at the Round Table and in the columns of the *Pennsylvania Chautauqua Record*, the daily paper published at the Assembly. Through the efforts of Mr. Lincks new members were added to the Class of 1901.

On Recognition Day the usual exercises were held and eleven readers passed through the golden gate and received their diplomas. The address was delivered by Rev. A. A. Arthur, Ph.D.

The schools of the Assembly were fully equipped to do thorough educational work. They offered about thirty different departments from which students could choose what best suited their tastes.

Excellent lectures and entertainments were provided for the patrons of the Assembly. Among the platform orators who attracted large audiences were Dr. Weidner, Leon H. Vincent, Frank Hamilton Cushing, Percy M. Reese, Dr. Schmucker, Dr. Richards, Dr. Harrison, and Mrs. Rorer.

The programs for the closing days of the Assembly were largely given up to music. The Tyrolean Troubadours, the DeKoven Quartet, and the Beethoven String Quartet are some of the organizations which delighted the Assembly. Soloists of great ability and dramatic readers were also present to add variety to the program. To the list of enter-

tainers should be added the waifs from New York sent to the Assembly by means of *The New York Tribune* fresh-air fund. With a program varied in character, they furnished a rare treat to a large audience.

OCEAN GROVE, The Ocean Grove Sunday-
NEW JERSEY. school and Chautauqua Assembly offered several departments of instruction to students. Biblical instruction was in charge of Dr. B. B. Loomis; Prof. W. A. Hutchinson conducted the normal department; music was taught by Dr. J. R. Sweeney; the junior department was looked after by Mrs. B. B. Loomis; and the C. L. S. C. interests were in charge of Cornelia A. Teal. The classes in all the departments were much larger than usual.

On Recognition Day the regular services were held and three graduates passed through the golden gate. The address was delivered by Pres. George E. Reed, of Dickinson College.

Lectures were delivered by noted public speakers and the patrons of the Assembly were much interested in the Edison photoscope. The music was very enjoyable, the violin recital by Signor Guiseppa Vitale being especially fine.

OTTAWA, The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly
KANSAS. held its session at Forest Park, Ottawa, and the attendance exceeded that of any previous year. It is estimated that the average daily attendance was 5,000.

In the eleven educational departments thorough work was done under the direction of superior educators.

At the Round Table meetings interesting programs were carried out and the C. L. S. C. work explained and discussed. No difficulties in regard to conducting local circles were reported but some of the readers considered the work for the year very difficult. It was found by questioning that they had made the work hard by pursuing their investigations further than was really required by the course of reading. Many joined the Class of 1901.

On Recognition Day the rain prevented the usual procession but the arches were placed in the center aisle of the tabernacle and the exercises were none the less interesting because of the stormy weather. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut and Bishop Fowler gave excellent addresses to the graduating class, which was composed of six persons.

The general program arranged for the entertainment of the Assembly's visitors was varied and complete. The cinematograph proved highly entertaining and the art gallery and conferences were very popular. The dedication of a new woman's building, Prentiss Hall, was an interesting feature of the general program. Many eminent lecturers helped to make this session of the Assembly a successful one.

ROCK RIVER, The Rock River Chautauqua
ILLINOIS. Assembly entertained a much larger number of guests this year than during the preceding season.

Music, art, oratory, municipal government, and Bible study were the departments of instruction in which students enrolled.

At the Round Table meetings an interesting paper was presented by Mrs. Alice Bowen on the benefits of local circles. Dr. George M. Brown ably discussed the subjects of brain culture and the art of retaining youth. The C. L. S. C. Class of 1901 received additions to its membership. On Recognition Day the principal address was delivered by Dr. George M. Brown and diplomas were presented to three graduates.

The list of lecturers present at the Assembly contains the names of Pres. W. H. Crawford, Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Gen. John B. Gordon, Dr. G. A. Wirt, and Mrs. T. V. Morse.

ROUND LAKE, Recognition Day exercises were
NEW YORK. held at the Round Lake Assembly and Minister's Institute. The chief speaker was the Rev. H. A. Buttz. The advantages of the C. L. S. C. were considered at the Round Table meetings.

In the educational department there were classes in biblical exposition, New Testament Greek, Hebrew, Christian archeology, pulpit oratory, systematic theology, and in normal, junior, and primary work.

Among those who lectured at the Assembly were J. E. C. Sawyer, Dr. B. B. Loomis, Prof. S. C. K. Putnam, Rev. C. A. Woodruff, Bishop Newman, and Rev. M. B. Chapman.

SILVER LAKE, At Silver Lake Assembly inter-
NEW YORK. esting services were held on Recognition Day. The usual procession was followed by an able address delivered by Dr. G. W. Peck. Three graduates received diplomas.

At the Round Table meetings the studies for the German-Roman year were discussed. In the other departments of the Assembly instruction was given in music, athletics, and the school system.

Among those who assisted on the lecture platform were Dr. McIntyre, Edward P. Gaston, and Prof. J. P. Ashley.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, An Assembly
NEW YORK. was opened this year at Thousand Island Park with a good attendance. The president, Rev. William Searls, and the superintendent of instruction, Rev. William C. Wilbor, arranged for interesting Round Table meetings, which were largely attended. The themes for discussion were (1) Reading and Education; (2) The Books for 1897-98; and (3) Vacation, Avocation, and Vocation. The possibility of finding time to pursue a course of reading was emphasized

and many expressed a desire to begin the C. L. S. C. work. The state teachers' institute afforded special privileges to Chautauqua students.

Bishop Vincent was present and lectured, preached, and conducted a Vesper Service. Other lecturers were Dr. C. C. Wilbor, Bishop McCabe, Dr. Territt, Professor Ludlam, and Dr. W. C. Wilbor. WATERLOO, Through the efforts of the direct-

IOWA. ors of the Waterloo Assembly the season of 1897 was the most successful in the history of the Assembly. Immense crowds were attracted by the general program and the educational departments, both of which were of a very high order. Among the lecturers were Jahu DeWitt Miller, Hon. G. R. Wendling, Dr. J. F. Nugent, Frank R. Roberson, Col. George W. Bain, and Dr. Charles F. Aked. Delightful music was rendered by the Euterpian Quartet, Mr. Thuel Burnhan, and Miss Marie L. Carter, and artistic readings were given by Miss Isabel Garghill.

Very large and enthusiastic C. L. S. C. Round Table meetings were conducted by Mrs. A. E. Shipley, and the work of the Women's Council was thoroughly enjoyed by many earnest workers. A number showed their interest in universal education by joining the C. L. S. C. Class of 1901.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY, Twelve departments OREGON. of instruction were

offered by the Willamette Valley Assembly, each under the direction of a specialist. In the C. L. S. C. department Round Table meetings were conducted by Dr. Thomas Van Scoy and a Class of 1901 was organized. On Recognition Day a class of twelve received diplomas and listened to an able address by Dr. Charles Edward Locke.

Readings, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments, combined with lectures made the general program interesting and varied. Bishop Cranston, Miss Ida Benfey, Dr. A. W. Lamar, Miss Ray Frank, Joaquin Miller, Edward Page Gaston, and Miss Jessie Ackerman are some of the names found on the program. Several special days were observed with appropriate exercises, at which times subjects of local and general interest were brought to the attention of the people.

Athletic sports received more than usual attention and every effort was made to furnish amusement as well as instruction for the patrons of the Assembly.

The attendance this year was double that of any previous season and the financial outlook is very gratifying to the management.

TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

Nature Studies. The introduction of nature studies into the work of the public schools has brought forth several excellent books intended to aid teachers in making special preparation for this branch of their labor. One of these, "A Few Familiar Flowers,"* most appropriately shows how to teach young children about the morning-glory, nasturtium, touch-me-not, scarlet geranium, and hyacinth, three of which flowers may be obtained in the early days of autumn. The lessons are very simple and comprehensive, telling about all the important parts of these plants and flowers and the function of each. The book also includes an outline for the study of any flowering plant and a glossary. The illustrations are numerous and artistic.

The reader of "Citizen Bird,"† be he young or old, will find his interest in the little feathered friends increased. The book is in the story form, with seven characters anxious to observe and learn the habits and characteristics of the birds. What they see during the summer on the "Orchard Farm,"

along the river, and on the seashore is attractively told in language not too difficult for the youthful observer. The closing chapter gives a list of the birds talked about, with the scientific name of each. To the author's description of the birds the artist has added many appropriate illustrations, making a volume to be commended for its artistic qualities as well as for the spirit of love and protection which it must engender in the heart of every reader.

The plant life, the birds, and the insects found along the public highway furnish the subject matter of "Familiar Features of the Roadside,"* by F. Schuyler Mathews. It is a delightful presentation of numerous interesting facts, many of which could have been discovered only by close observation and an intimacy with nature and her wonders. As one reads from page to page of the great variety of plant and animal life along the roadside he believes the author's statement that there is "never any senseless repetition in nature; she gives us a serial story which is never fully told." Not only is that which may be seen set forth, but that which may be heard is represented in musical characters, a method which will help the student to enjoy with greater

* A Few Familiar Flowers. By Margaret Warner Morley. 274 pp. 70 cts. Boston: Ginn & Company.

† Citizen Bird. Scenes from Bird-Life in Plain English for Beginners. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. With one hundred and eleven illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. 444 pp. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

* Familiar Features of the Roadside. By F. Schuyler Mathews. With one hundred and sixty drawings by the author and many of the songs of our common birds and insects. 283 pp. \$1.75.

fulness the music with which the air is filled. The author, also an artist, has illuminated his pages with one hundred and sixty drawings representing the wild life of the highway.

One of Appleton's Home Reading Books, called "In Brook and Bayou,"* is a small volume for children, in which the minute animal forms found in still water are described in a very entertaining style. By pictures the form, the organs, and the movements of the aquatic animals are represented and in a glossary the pronunciation of difficult terms is indicated. It is a book which will interest the young reader.

Books for
Young People.

A delightful story of adventure in New Guinea is related by Willis Boyd Allen in "The Great Island,

or Cast Away in Papua."† Like all valuable tales of this kind, it contains much information in regard to the fauna, flora, and climate of this little-known portion of the world. The experiences of these three boys in the forests and with the natives are told in a smooth, attractive style and the recital forms a deeply interesting story.

A livelier lot of lads than the Rangers of Berks ‡ would be difficult to find. There were ten of them, who one summer organized themselves into a band of outlaws, but through an accident to one of their number they became a relief corps. As the story proceeds they become Fire Rangers, Road Rangers, and Sea Rangers, and a fire-engine, bicycles, and boats are made causes of numerous exciting adventures, the outcome of which the reader hastens to learn. The story is chaste in every particular and told in a captivating manner.

If every boy who for the first time yields to a temptation to do wrong could have as wise and judicious a friend as did Johnny Wilder in "The First Temptation" || there would be fewer inmates of reformatories and prisons. After the first fall the life of this young boy was a model in every respect and his efforts to surround the ordinary street boy with moral influences ought to be emulated by every one interested in the country's welfare. The value of home training in character building is a prominent thought of the story.

Gratitude to a benefactor may be an old subject for a story, but Albion W. Tourgée with his usual ease and skill has produced from it an attractive

tale in which a young boy is the leading actor. In telling how the mortgage was removed from the Hip-Roof House* the author has made each character essential to the narrative, and while admiring the spirit of the lad the reader sympathizes with Killis Waugh in his trouble. There are just enough difficulties to be overcome by the lad to give zest to the story, which both boys and girls will read with pleasure.

The sad termination of a birthday anniversary which dawned with a roseate hue gives a pathetic tone to a story by Mrs. Molesworth called "The Oriel Window."† What transpired in this pleasant portion of the Watch Home is related in a simple yet vivid style, and there is conveyed to the reader a lesson of patience and helpfulness.

One of the supreme achievements of the period in historical writing

is "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,"‡ by Dr. William Milligan Sloane, professor of history in Princeton University, the first volume of which was reviewed in these columns a few months ago. In the second and third volumes the story of Napoleon's life and work begins with the spring elections of Paris in 1797 and continues through the terrors and horrors of war and the intrigues of politicians to the evacuation of Moscow in 1812. In a careful way the author has set forth Napoleon's personality and the events of his life, giving the reader an insight into the political conditions which existed in Europe in the early years of the century; for every act of Napoleon—the least as well as those of supreme importance—is so weighted with historical significance that to study his life is to study the history of France and other European countries. The characters of many statesmen, courtiers, and sovereigns who were Napoleon's contemporaries are also more or less directly pictured. Therefore these volumes are a part of a composite whole dealing with most important personages and events. And all this is told with the clearness and conciseness of one who has studied well his subject and become thoroughly conversant with all the details of the history of this period. In the matter of illustrations the books are also to be admired. They contain about one hundred and forty full-page portraits and illustrations of important places and events, many of which are reproductions, in original colors, of famous

* In Brook and Bayou, or Life in the Still Waters. By Clara Kern Bayliss. 195 pp. 60 cts. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

† The Great Island, or Cast Away in Papua. By Willis Boyd Allen. 176 pp. 75 cts.—‡ The Ready Rangers. By Kirk Munroe. Illustrated by W. A. Rogers. 334 pp. \$1.25. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

|| The First Temptation. By Mary Lee Stark. 86 pp. 50 cts. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. New York: Eaton & Mains.

* The Mortgage on the Hip-Roof House. By Albion W. Tourgée. 206 pp. 90 cts. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. New York: Eaton & Mains.

† The Oriel Window. By Mrs. Molesworth. Illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke. 197 pp. \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company.

‡ Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By William Milligan Sloane, Ph.D., L.H.D. Vols. II. and III. 283 + 273 pp. Sold only by subscription. New York: The Century Co.

paintings. There are also numerous engravings in tints and in black and white, with several maps for the study of important campaigns. The heavy paper, broad margins, excellent type, and bright binding are other notable features of the mechanism of the work.

The friends of Abigail Hopper Gibbons* and those interested in philanthropic enterprises will be glad to obtain possession of a couple of volumes in which the history of her life is told by means of letters to friends and to members of her family. The volumes contain many facts concerning the customs of the Friends, the progress of the antislavery movement, the draft riots of '63, and her work in hospital and camp during the Civil War and among the unfortunate in New York. The quiet literary character of the letters furnish entertaining reading.

Two volumes of the series called Foreign Statesmen are entitled "Maria Theresa"† and "Joseph II." In portraying the character of these sovereigns and describing their political work the author, Rev. J. Franck Bright, D.D., has necessarily presented a very distinct picture of an important period of European history. The War of the Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War, the struggle in Poland, the foreign policy of Maria Theresa and Joseph II. and the difficulties to which the co-regency led are subjects upon which much information is given to the reader in a generally clear and succinct literary style.

A very interesting work is an account of the life of Charles Darwin,‡ by Edward B. Poulton. Without striving for rhetorical effect, only using plain, simple language, the author has succeeded in impressing his readers with the importance of the results accomplished by Darwin. The story of his life includes an account of the theory of natural selection and shows its effect on other scientists of the same time. Many quotations from letters, notes, and Darwin's autobiography are incorporated in the work to substantiate the statements the author puts forth.

The forty-ninth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography"|| includes names which alphabetically occur between those of Robinson and Russell. In the facts it gives it is quite comprehensive and an index which includes the dates of

* Life of Abby Hopper Gibbons. Told chiefly through her correspondence. Edited by her daughter, Sarah Hopper Emerson. Two vols. 402+376 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

† Maria Theresa. By Rev. J. Franck Bright, D.D. 234 pp. 75 cts.—Joseph II. By Rev. J. Franck Bright, D.D. 232 pp. 75 cts.—‡ Charles Darwin and the Theory of Natural Selection. By Edward B. Poulton, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., etc. 232 pp. \$1.25.—|| Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIX. Robinson-Russell. 502 pp. \$3.75. New York: The Macmillan Company.

the birth and death of the persons mentioned doubles the utility of the volume. It is printed in clear type on paper of a good quality and bound in brown cloth with gilt top.

The already long list of books pertaining to the life and character of General Grant has received another addition.* Dr. M. J. Cramer, a brother-in-law of General Grant, and ex-United States minister to Denmark and Switzerland, has deftly united personal conversations and letters on many subjects which reveal his conscientious, unswerving loyalty to country and friends.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Angot, Alfred. *The Aurora Borealis*. \$1.75.
Thorburn, S. S. *His Majesty's Greatest Subject*. 50 cts.

C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Harris, Wm. T., LL.D. *Art Education the True Industrial Education*. 50 cts.
Williams, George A., Ph.D. *Topics and References in American History with Numerous Search Questions*. \$1.00.

T. S. DENISON, 163 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

Pythias Damon, *The King, the Knave, and the Donkey*.

GINN & CO., BOSTON.

Dolbear, A. E., M. E., Ph.D. *First Principles of Natural Philosophy*. \$1.10.
Cross, Anson K. *Light and Shade with Chapters on Charcoal, Pencil, and Brush Drawing: A Manual for Teachers and Students*. \$1.10.

HUNT & EATON, NEW YORK.

CRAWFORD & CURTIS, CINCINNATI.

Meyer, Lucy Rider, A.M., M.D. *The Shorter Bible Chronologically Arranged; Being the Holy Bible Abridged with Its Writings Synchronized for Popular Reading*. \$2.50.

W. J. JOHNSTON COMPANY, 253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Steinmetz, Charles Proteus, with the assistance of Ernst J. Berg. *Theory and Calculation of Alternating Current Phenomena*. \$2.50.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Becke, Louis and Jeffery, Walter. *A First Fleet Family*. \$1.50.
Yonge, Charlotte M. *The Release; or, Caroline's French Kindred*. \$1.00.
Clarke, George, Ph.D. *The Education of Children at Rome*. 75 cts.
Berdoe, Edward. *Browning and The Christian Faith*. \$1.75.
Witchell, Charles A. *The Evolution of Bird-Song*. \$1.75.

J. H. MILLER, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

Tew, Ida A. *Hand-book of Industrial Drawing. For Teachers in Common Schools. Second Edition*.

THE PETER PAUL BOOK COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rowland, Reginald. *An Ambitious Slave*. 25 cts.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Wolcott, P. C., B.D. *What is Christian Science? An Examination of the Metaphysical, the Theological, and the Therapeutic Theories of the System*. 15 cts.
Gray, Rev. James M., D.D. *The History of the Holy Dead*. 15 cts.

Patterson, Alexander. *The Greater Life and Work of Christ. As Revealed in Scripture, Man, and Nature*. \$1.50.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

Wotton, Mabel E. *Day-Books*. \$1.00.
Shiel, M. P. *Shapes in the Fire. Being a Mid-winter-Night's Entertainment in Two Parts and an Interlude*. \$1.00.
Smith, John. *Platonic Affections*. \$1.00.
Devereux, Roy. *The Ascent of Woman*. \$1.25.
Healey, Caroline W. *Margaret and Her Friends; or, Ten Conversations With Margaret Fuller*. \$1.00.

SILVER, BURDETT & COMPANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

Smith, Mary Cate. *The World and Its People. Book VI. Life in Asia*. Edited by Larkin Dunton, LL.D.

* Ulysses S. Grant. *Conversations and Unpublished Letters*. By M. J. Cramer, D.D., LL.D. 207 pp. 90 cts. New York: Eaton & Mains. Cincinnati: Curtis & Jennings.

